The New-York Times.

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VERY IMPORTANT NEWS

Further Particulars of the Battle Near Gettysburgh on Wednesday.

Gen. Reynolds' First Army Corps in the Advance.

An Attack by Longstreet and Hill.

THE ATTACK SUCCESSFULLY RESISTED.

CESSATION OF THE BATTLE AT 4 P. M.

The Whole Army of the Potomac on the Field on Wednesday Evening.

THE REBEL ARMY NOT CONCENTRATED.

Reported Capture of a Large Number of Prisoners.

2,400 OF THEM IN BALTIMORE.

Desultory Fighting All Day Yesterday.

THE DECISIVE BATTLE EXPECTED TO-DAY.

Repulse of a Rebel Attack on Carlisle.

EVACUATION OF MARYLAND HEIGHTS

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 2—11 P. M.

I shall send you soon an account from the battle-field near Gettysburgh of yesterday's battle, which is very important.

Meanwhile, the cheering announcement has been made of the capture of a large number of prisoners, some of whom have arrived here and others are on the way. The number is stated at 5,000; but this may be an exaggeration. Gen. Scenck has just informed at the Eutaw House that 2,400 of them have already arrived.

LATEST FROM THE FRONT.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 2.

The American learns from parties who left Gettysburgh at noon to-day, that everything was progressing favorably for the ultimate success of our arms. Up to that time they assert that 5,000 prisoners had been captured and sent to the railroad terminus at Union bridge, for transportation to Baltimore. The Seventh regiment have just gone to Belton depot to take charge of 600, already arrived, and Gen. Scenck has just announced from the Eutaw House that he then had in Baltimore and at the Relay House 2,400 in his possession.

We learn that nearly 1,000 of these prisoners were captured on Wednesday, by the Eleventh Army Corps, in their gallant charge on Lieutenant's corps. They are said to have at first slightly faltered, but when Gen. HOWARD cried to them to "Remember Chancellorsville," they rushed into the fight like infuriated demons, and the whole line of the enemy gave way before them.

During the early part of to-day, up to noon, when our informant left, there had been no general battle, though heavy skirmishing had been going on all the morning, resulting in a heavy loss to the enemy, and the capture of over 3,000 more prisoners. In all these skirmishes, which were conducted under the direction of Gen. MEADE, our arms were entirely successful; but the enemy stubbornly avoided any general engagement, and it was thought there would be none before to-day. When it was said to be the intention of Gen. MEADE to press the enemy along the whole line.

The greatness and skill displayed by Gen. MEADE in the management of his army, and the strategy evinced by him in coping with Lee, had already won the confidence of his troops, and his presence drew forth the strongest demonstrations of attachment.

The army evinced the determination to win at all hazards, and had been strongly impressed by the officers with the dreadful consequences that would ensue to them and the country if disaster should occur to our arms in the coming conflict.

The enemy was rapidly concentrating troops yesterday, and Gen. MEADE's whole army had reached the field of battle.

Gen. Couch was expected to press down through the Cumberland Valley on the enemy.

Eleven o'clock P. M.—Eight hundred and thirty rebel prisoners have just passed down Baltimore-street under guard. Among the number are Gen. Archer and seventy other officers.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 2.

The Baltimore American has the following in regard to the battle of Wednesday:

The body of Maj.-Gen. John F. Reynolds, killed in the battle near Gettysburgh, arrived here this morning and was taken to the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. GILDERSLEEVE.

We regret to learn from officers who brought down the body of Gen. REYNOLDS, that Brig.-Gen. PAUL was killed in the same fight to the south of Gettysburgh.

Gen. PAUL commanded the Third brigade of the First division of the Eleventh army corps.

Col. COLVILL, and Col. WALTON, were both wounded and taken prisoners.

Col. WALTON commanded the Fourteenth New-York regiment in the Second brigade of the First army corps, and was Acting Brigadier-General of the Second brigade.

Gen. NEWTON took command of the First Army Corps on the fall of Maj.-Gen. REYNOLDS.

LATER.

We learn from the officers of Maj.-Gen. REYNOLDS' staff that our forces passed through Gettysburgh at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and when a quarter of a mile west of the town, encountered Gens. LONGSTREET and HILL, who attacked the corps of Gen. REYNOLDS, which was in the advance.

This corps stood the force of the attack until it was relieved by the Third corps, and a withstanding position secured.

The rebels made a severe attempt to flank the position we had gained, but were repulsed in the attempt.

Gen. REYNOLDS and Gen. PAUL fell under a volley from the rebel infantry. Both officers were mounted and at the head of their troops.

At the close of the conflict we fell back before superior numbers to a stronger position, and the fight ceased for the day at 4 o'clock.

At the close of the evening the whole Army of the Potomac had reached the field, and Maj.-Gen. MEADE has all the corps strongly posted for a renewal of the battle this morning.

The loss of the enemy was considered fully equal to ours.

The Army of the Potomac is in fine condition and very enthusiastic.

Our loss of officers is severe.

Cols. WILTON and STONE were wounded when they fell into the hands of the rebels.

Our army is regarded as better concentrated than that of the rebels for the events of the day.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES FROM GEN. MEADE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 2.

The latest dispatches received from Gen. MEADE are dated last night. They state the corps engaged with Gen. EWELL'S army were Gen. REYNOLDS' and Gen. HOWARD'S. Gen. PLEASONTON succeeded in inducing severe losses upon STUART'S cavalry. Gen. REYNOLDS was killed.

The reports received from all quarters are encouraging.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 2.

At the present hour, 9 P. M., no reliable advices have been received here from the Pennsylvania battle-field. It is generally felt that this is the crisis of the war. Intense anxiety prevails. The earliest information of yesterday's battle received here was L. I. CROSMAN'S dispatch to the Times.

Profound sensation is excited here by the death of Gen. REYNOLDS, whose brilliant qualities as a soldier, and unrivaled prowess as a brigade, division and corps commander, marked him for present and future distinction. The President, it is well known, hesitated long between the choice of him or Gen. MEADE as successor to Gen. HOOKER. Priority of rank finally determined the matter.

Eleven P. M.—At 10:30 P. M. no more had been received from the battle-field.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 2—Midnight.

Up to this hour the Government has not received any official details of yesterday's fight near Gettysburgh. The fact of its not being in immediate telegraphic communication with the Head-quarters of the Army of the Potomac will explain the non-receipt of dispatches.

It is very likely that our army has been engaged in combat with the enemy to-day; although if this be true, the War Department has no official notification of such fact.

JEFF. DAVIS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 2.

A dispatch to the *Inquirer* says JEFF. DAVIS is at Greencastle.

TELEGRAMS FROM HARRISBURGH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, July 2.

There has been no fighting of moment between Gen. SMITH'S forces and the enemy to-day. I left Carlisle at 2 P. M., and since arriving here have seen some parties who left there later. Gen. SMITH occupies the town. The enemy has apparently gone in the direction of Gettysburgh. Our scouts are in pursuit.

Yesterday several houses were struck by rebel shells. Mr. J. H. YOUNG and others, of the United States Sanitary Commission, were with the troops, and gave aid to the wounded. The Dickinson College was used as a hospital. Our loss yesterday was one killed and sixteen wounded. After the fight at Oyster Point sixteen dead rebels were counted.

Appended is the list of casualties:

Robert Walter, Co. I, 26th Penn. militia—killed.
Robert Wiley, Co. D, Blue Reserves—knee.
Morris Hunter, Co. D, 26th Penn.—contusion.
George McNeil, Co. C, Blue Reserves—right leg.
Daniel Patterson, Co. I, 1st Philadelphia artillery—hand.
Lieut. W. Provost, Co. K, 27th New-York—hand.
H. C. Meeklen, Co. C, 27th New-York, knee.
J. Cowly, 27th New-York—contusion.
E. W. Walter, Co. H, Gray Reserves—face.
——— Adamant, 1st Philadelphia artillery.
——— Blackinston, Co. D, Gray Reserves.
F. Croft, Co. H, 26th Pennsylvania—slight.
A. B. Hibbard, Co. K, 27th New-York—scalp.
P. Garrett, Co. G, Gray Reserves—slight.
C. W. Colledy, Co. D, Gray Reserves—right leg amputated.
Ed. Colwell, Co. A, 1st Phila. artillery—scalp.
W. Scott, Co. A, 1st Philadelphia artillery—head.

There are under treatment a few cases of sunstroke.

WHITE.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, July 2.

The last of the rebels left Carlisle yesterday morning, and the town was occupied in the afternoon by a portion of our forces under Gen. SMITH.

About 5 o'clock in the evening the rebel cavalry appeared in large force, having come from the York road.

A rebel officer sent in a flag of truce to Gen. SMITH demanding the surrender of the town, which was refused.

The rebel officer, on receiving Gen. SMITH'S reply, opened on the town with their artillery.

The rebel fire was promptly responded to by our forces.

The firing continued with intervals until about 10 o'clock, when the rebels fell back in the direction from whence they came.

The rebels burned the barracks, gas works and one or two large buildings in the place also, suffered from the rebel artillery.

The Court-house was struck several times.

When the rebels opened their fire on the town, the excitement among the citizens was very great.]

The women and children fled in all directions, and hid themselves in cellars.

Our loss was three killed and eleven wounded.

The rebel loss is not known.

Previous to the retirement of the rebels they sent in another flag of truce, notifying the citizens to leave, as they intended to renew the attack to-day.

This morning the rebel pickets are seen in sight.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, July 2.

Up to this hour no news has been received of a renewal of the attack on Carlisle by the rebels.

The barracks and gas-works which the rebels have burned are nothing but a short distance outside of the town, which accounts for their being fired.

There is no news from any other quarter.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, July 2.

Information received here shows that there is no enemy in Loudon or McConnellsburgh nor in that portion of the country. They left this morning in the direction of Chambersburgh, taking a large amount of stolen property which they had collected.

The rebels in the neighborhood of Carlisle have all fallen back in the direction of Lusk's ferry.

Heavy firing was heard to-day in the direction where Gen. MEADE'S and LEE'S armies are supposed to be.

As LEE'S army is between here and the Army of the Potomac, we are not in a position to learn such news.

TELEGRAMS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 2.

The *Bulletin* has the following special dispatch regarding the rebel attack on Carlisle:

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, July 2.

A demand was sent for an unconditional surrender of Carlisle by Gen. W. H. F. LEE.

Gen. SMITH promptly refused to give up the place, when the rebels placed a battery of six pieces in position to the left of the barracks and commenced to shell the town.

Gen. SMITH replied from his guns which were mounted in Main-street, near the centre of the town.

During the shelling the rebels made a desperate charge the railroad and fired the barracks.

The gas-works were also fired, sparks from which are said to have burned several lumber-yards, one private dwelling and several barns.

Some citizens are known to be injured.

The Court-house was damaged, and several shells fell upon the College building and grounds.

Gen. LEE then sent in another flag of truce, notifying the women and children to leave the town by 10 o'clock this morning.

Every confidence is had in Gen. SMITH'S ability, not only to hold the place, but unless the rebels rapidly retire, his flanks and rear will be obstructed, and his force probably captured.

The citizens in the vicinity give Gen. LEE'S force at 5,000 cavalry, and one battery of six guns, light in proportion.

TELEGRAMS FROM COLUMBIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 2.

The *Press*, of this city, has the following special dispatch:

COLUMBIA, Penn., Wednesday, July 1.

The Fifth New-York, the First Vermont, the First Virginia and the Eighteenth Pennsylvania cavalry regiments left Frederick on Saturday and moved forward to Hanover.

They arrived there on Tuesday morning, when they were charged upon in the rear by the rebel cavalry of STUART.

The National forces numbered about 5,000, and the rebel force was nearly or quite 9,000.

The battle commenced at 9 o'clock in the morning, and continued until 7 o'clock in the evening.

The contest was a succession of charges, re-charges, advances and repulses.

Our troops fought with desperate gallantry and daring, and gained a brilliant triumph.

We captured all the First South Carolina regiment except thirteen. The rebels, in turn, took but sixty prisoners.

A piece of artillery belonging to the First South Carolina is among our trophies.

The rebels lost heavily in field-glass and one breech-loading steel-rifled piece.

Our cavalry had no artillery.

TELEGRAMS FROM LANCASTER, PENN.

LANCASTER, Penn., Wednesday, July 1—11 P. M.

There is no news of importance to communicate.

Col. FRANKLIN has communication with our forces at McCall's Ferry and Peach Bottom by a line of couriers.

The last message received from him at 10 o'clock last night says that there are no signs of rebel forces in that vicinity.

TELEGRAMS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 2.

The *American*, this afternoon, published the following:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE MILITIA DEPARTMENT, July 2, 1863.

Until further orders the citizens of Baltimore City and County are prohibited from carrying arms in their possession, and are enrolled as volunteers to be ready for the defense of their homes.

In accordance with the foregoing order the dwellings of citizens are now being visited by the Provost-Marshals and the police to obtain the arms in their possession.

We learn from a gentleman who was at Westminster and a prisoner in the hands of the rebels during their reports in that town, that Gen. PLEASONTON with his cavalry have retaken there about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and did not leave until daylight the next morning. The rebel party which had a fight with the Delaware cavalry was Gen. STUART'S advance guard, and numbered about three hundred. The rebels lost in that fight two Lieutenants killed, and fifty a dozen wounded. One of the wounded was an officer, who was shot by a citizen, who took part in the fight, and is reported to have since died. Col. ARCHER, the commander of the rebel advance guard, admitted to the citizens that the regular of the Delaware cavalry was most brave and daring, but he thought very rash, in view of the force of numbers. The rebels admitted that their loss in killed and wounded was greater than ours. Our loss was two privates killed, and twenty-eight taken prisoners. The rebels also captured Lieut. SPENCER and the Tenth Massachusetts Battalion, with ten of his men.

The rebel troops there at Westminster are charged with having given information as to Union citizens, though the schools in which they were on store keepers treated all alike.

There dry goods store was completely gutted. Boots & Gum, confectioners, grocers, &c. &c. &c. lost heavily, and Harris & Carnahan suffered to the amount of $100 in hats and caps.

The rebels stole all the horses they could find, as well as those in the stables, but they were in too much of a hurry to secure the best ones.

The rebel officers stated the number of rebel troops in Maryland, and they would look for it by the way of Hanover.

Jesse C. Fisher, Cashier of the Westminster Bank, where he was received with all the honors.

The rebels left on Tuesday morning early, and a few hours afterward a division of the National army reached the town, causing great rejoicing among the loyal citizens. The National soldiers were welcomed with every demonstration of joy, and houses were thrown open to dispense their hospitality.

The rebel force was from 4,000 to 5,000 cavalry.

PRISONERS ARRIVED AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 2.

Over eight hundred rebel prisoners have just passed down Fratt-street under guard. More are expected to-night.

MARYLAND HEIGHTS EVACUATED.

From the Baltimore Gun, July 2.

It was publicly announced yesterday that Maryland Heights had been evacuated by the Federal troops, a large number of whom were from this State and city. The evacuation was successfully accomplished on Monday night and Tuesday, the troops all being away from there before 12 o'clock on Tuesday night. All the Government property essential to a large encampment was removed, together with all the guns, (with the exception of a few of the larger ones, which could not be removed.) The fortifications were all destroyed. A gentleman who witnessed the dismantling of the latter states that the wreck was very thorough.

The wooden portions of the Harper's Ferry railroad bridge were removed apart from the Maryland side and the Potomac side, leaving the iron span, lately constructed, and forming the centre of this important bridge, intact. This was done to prevent the Confederates from blowing up the iron structure, which it will now be impossible for them to accomplish, and also for preventing them using the bridge against the Pennsylvania shore.

Gen. FISHER'S forces, lately at Maryland Heights, will now take an active part in the present important campaign. A brigade of his troops are all Marylanders, and are commanded by Brig.-Gen. KENLY, of this city. Their movements or their present whereabouts cannot be made public at present.

Gen. BANKS' Commission agents appeared in and around Harper's Ferry on Tuesday evening, but remained but a few hours, and left for Frederick-town, Va., where, it was stated, a force of Confederates are encamped.

Several Confederate outposts have been seen on the several days near on the Virginia side of the Upper Potomac, (Loudon County,) but none of them have attempted to cross to the Maryland side.

LEE'S GENERAL ORDER FOR THE INVASION.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, June 21, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 72.—While in the enemy's country, the following regulation for procuring supplies will be strictly observed, and any violation of them promptly and rigorously punished.

No. 1. No private property shall be injured or destroyed by any person belonging to or connected with the army, or taken except by the officers hereinafter designated.

No. 2. The Chiefs of the Commissary, Quartermaster's, Ordnance and Medical Departments of the army will make requisitions upon the local authorities or inhabitants for the necessary supplies for their respective departments, designating the places and times of delivery. All persons complying with such requisitions shall be paid the highest price for the articles furnished. If they so desire; and the officer making such payment shall take duplicate receipts for the same, specifying the name of the person paid, and the kind, quantity and price, one of which receipts shall be at once forwarded to the chief of the department to which the said officer is attached.

No. 3. Should the authorities of a district neglect or refuse to comply with such requisitions, the supplies required will be taken from the nearest inhabitants so refusing, by the order and under the direction of the respective Chiefs of the Departments named.

No. 4. When any command is detached from the main body, the Chiefs of the several Departments of such command will procure supplies for the same, and such other stores as they may be ordered to provide, in the manner and subject to the provisions herein prescribed, reporting their action to the Heads of their respective Departments, to which they will forward duplicates of all vouchers given or received.

No. 5. All persons who shall decline to receive payment for property taken, or shall refuse to receipt, when such payment is tendered, or who shall hide from view, or secrete their horses or supplies, shall be furnished by the officer receiving or taking the same with a receipt specifying the kind and quantity of the property received or taken, as the case may be, the name of the person from whom it was received or taken, the command for the use of which it is intended, and the market price. A duplicate of said receipt shall be once forwarded to the chief of the department to which the officer by whom it is executed is attached.

No. 6. If any person shall remove or conceal property necessary for the use of the army, or attempt to do so, the officers hereinbefore mentioned will cause such property, and all other property belonging to such person that may be required by the army, to be seized, and the officer seizing the same shall forthwith report to the chief of his department the kind, quantity and market price of the property so seized, and the name of the owner.

By command of Gen. R. H. LEE.

H. H. CLAYTON, A. A. and I. G.
Lieut.-Gen. R. S. EWELL, Com'g 2d Army Corps.

A REBEL ADDRESS.

GEN. EARLY TO THE CITIZENS OF YORK.

YORK, Penn., June 30, 1863.

To the citizens of York:

I have abstained from burning the railroad buildings and car shops in your town, because after examination I am satisfied that the safety of the town would be endangered, and, acting in the spirit of humanity, forbids the execution of the order of my Government and its military authorities. I do not desire to involve the innocent with the same punishment of the guilty. Had I applied the torch without regard to consequences, I would have pursued a course that would have been fully vindicated as an act of just retaliation for the unparalleled acts of brutality perpetrated by your own army on our soil. But we do not war upon women and children, and I trust the treatment you have met with at the hands of my soldiers will open your eyes to the odious tyranny under which it is apparent to all you are groaning.

J. A. EARLY, Major-General, C. S.

CALL FOR NEW-YORK TROOPS.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 2.

A telegram is just received from Gov. CURTIN, addressed to Gov. SEYMOUR, stating that the battle near Gettysburgh was not decisive, and asking him to send on all the troops he can raise without delay; that the need of them is pressing.

ANOTHER CALL ON NEW-JERSEY.

TRENTON, Thursday, July 2.

Gov. PARKER has received a dispatch from Gov. CURTIN asking for more troops, and says he cannot magnify the importance of the demand.

A State battery of four guns arrived from Rahway this evening.

MILITARY MEETING IN TRENTON.

TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, July 2.

A large meeting of citizens was called by the ringing of the City Hall bell to-day, and convened by the Mayor upon the importance of sending troops to Pennsylvania. A committee was appointed to wait on Gov. PARKER, who requested and addressed the meeting, urging the voluntarily of militia men. Resolutions were adopted urging the Council to raise a bounty for men. Several speeches were made, and eleven calls for men were opened, and the signing commenced briskly.

OUR HARRISBURGH CORRESPONDENCE.

Ewell's Corps Withdrawn from Before the City—The Enemy Not Over—Where the Cumberland Valley Lands—The Importance of Defending Harrisburgh—Our Duty.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, June 30, 1863.

The crisis is past for the present! EWELL'S corps has been withdrawn from the immediate vicinity of Harrisburgh. A column, 10,000 strong, was seen to pass through Carlisle, on the Baltimore turnpike, on the road to Gettysburgh, where LEE and LONGSTREET are both supposed to be. They have also left Mechanicsburgh and York, the latter, however, only after having collected the tax levied upon its inhabitants. The telegraph will have informed you of this fact. The withdraw al is generally attributed to the fact that MEADE is in their rear and moving. There is a rumor at headquarters, not considered, that PLEASANTON has captured three trains of the enemy's wagons laden at some point between Hagerstown and Gettysburgh. There seems to be little doubt that MEADE is moving.

But if the people of the North think that the danger in Harrisburgh is over, they will be very much mistaken. If LEE should beat MEADE, or should even not be driven out of the Valley, as the result of the impending battle, our troubles will only have begun. The battle which will prevent the Southern army from invading the North, and causing riot on our soil as we have on theirs, is to be fought at Harrisburgh, unless LEE is immediately driven out. The Valley of the Cumberland is an open door to the North. The same valley continues to Westchester County in New-York. The roads are all good. The banks of a marching army would be easily protected. The subsistence of troops for a large army a long time. The harvest of this valley for wheat, oats, and corn have on hand two crops of wheat at a time. Cattle, hogs, hay, and pasturage abound. Gen. COUCH estimated his army for many a month of the admirable and wasted country of Northern Mississippi. Certainly LEE could do the same for a year in Pennsylvania and New-York; and, if LEE beats MEADE and takes Harrisburgh, he will do it. So Harrisburgh is the point to defend. The fortifications here are nearly impregnable—quite so, if properly defended. There is no ford on the Susquehanna that could be forded by one to an army within twenty-five miles north, and bents of all sorts, notwithstanding Gen. DODGE'S boast that he knew 3 dozen fords. They are only practicable at low water, and for cavalry and infantry, not for artillery. Besides, they are easily defended. The enemy might cross above here, but in order to reach Harrisburgh they must control the pass at Clark's Ferry, about twelve miles north, and that can be easily made impregnable. The position at Harrisburgh commands the approach to the North.

Moreover, it is of great importance, in view of the southern part of the valley, Chambersburgh, Gettysburgh and Baltimore are all from seventy to eighty miles from Harrisburgh. Suppose LEE beats MEADE; a large army here will be ready to pounce upon him at either of those points—and some of them we must occupy—and would at the same time prevent his marching North. Suppose the fight between MEADE and LEE should result in a drawn battle, a large force here would be of the greatest use in co-operating with MEADE, and crushing LEE. On the other hand, suppose MEADE beaten and Harrisburgh taken, the remnants of MEADE'S army must be withdrawn to protect Washington, which will be isolated. Some may be sent here, but a large force will have to remain about Washington. Then from Harrisburgh LEE has absolutely nothing to prevent his marching to Philadelphia and New-York, to say nothing of Baltimore. This is no fancy sketch. History shows how a weak invading army, when led by a great General, can conquer a large amount of territory, and dictate terms to the inhabitants, especially when there is no large well-organized army to resist the invasion. Prudence dictates to us that we take immediately the precautionary measure of raising, equipping and organizing a great army which shall not only defeat the intentions of LEE, but shall sweep through the entire South like a besom of destruction. With RECRUITS' success, which is almost certain, and GRANT'S, which is already achieved, the small remnant of the rebel armies will be crushed between the black cloud of the Southwest and the free and loyal millions of the North.

Every effort should be made in the North to raise men. The crisis of the war is at hand. The rebels have threatened to carry the war into Africa, and invasion is now their motto. If their attempt is nipped in the bud the rebellion is crushed. But if they once get the tremendous vantage ground afforded by the possession of Harrisburgh we shall stand on the defensive; nobody can tell how long the South will be enriched with the plunder taken from us, and the rebellion will have a new lease of life. Enlistments should, therefore, go on as rapidly as possible. The greatest efforts should be made to induce men to avail themselves of the generous offer of the Government to those who rebuke. The honor of the country is at stake, and no one ought to hesitate a moment. The first rebel flag has been hoisted on Northern free soil. That sore and humiliating sight has been witnessed in Pennsylvania. Unless the people of the North awake to the importance of the emergency they will soon find the gunioon of treason floating over many a free and powerful city.

A WARNING TO COPPERHEADS.

GEORGE BOKER, State Senator, who lives at Pagestown, about nine miles from Harrisburgh, has been visited by his friends from Dixie. He is known as one of the most violent Copperheads in the Legislature. He was the leader in the movement to forbid Senator WILSON and Asst Postmaster from speaking in the Capitol last Winter, and has never made any concealment of his hostility to the war against the rebellion and his sympathies with the South. When he heard the rebels were coming, he said he did not care—they were *gentlemen*, and respected private property. They collected in front of his house and he came out and made a little speech. He said, so I am informed from several sources, that he sympathized with them; that the rebellion was justified and the war unjust, that it was all the Abolitionists, &c., &c., &c., in the usual style of Copperheads. Whereupon the rebels immediately proceeded to give him a benefit. They took all his horses and cattle, all the flour and grain from his mill, which is a large one, and was, unfortunately for him, very well stocked, and, in fact, "cleaned him out" most completely. So much for Buckingham. So the other head, the Governor says so—say that they did the same for that grand, brave old hero, THAD. STEVENS, and often more effectually. They destroyed everything, his houses, workshops, furnaces, fences, crops, and everything. Mr. STEVENS is now a poor man. He has paid the penalty of his patriotic, and, thank God, successful efforts to support the Government in the last Congress. Clearly the rebels are no respecters of persons.

Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS was here to-day, and had long consultations with Gov. CURTIN and Gen. CAMERON. He expects to leave to-morrow. He is the guest of Hon. SIMON CAMERON.

CARLISLE.

A gentleman just arrived from Carlisle, says that the rebels behaved remarkably well in regard to the College grounds in Carlisle. Some of them said they were graduates of the University, and others that their fathers had graduated there. They camped in the College grounds, and were very careful to build their fires on the gravel walks and not on the grass plots. The gas-house, which a Professor in the College, describes the dissolution of the army as being perfect.

Are pouring in faster than they are wanted. The country is at last alive. Seven counties that were called upon for only 60 or 100 men, have responded with five or six companies. The surplus will be sent back to furnish the crops.

In the district which covered the skirmishes at Mechanicsburgh, our militia are said to have behaved very well. They are getting into the work.

The Rebels Retiring—Gen. Meade upon the Rear of the Retreating Column—The Havoc Committed by the Rebels—The Capt. Perbonds.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, July 1, 1863.

The rebels are still retiring, some taking the route to Chambersburgh and others moving in the direction of Gettysburgh. They commenced leaving Carlisle yesterday morning. A citizen who left that place at 12 M. yesterday, says only 800 rebels were in the town at that time. Another citizen, who left there some later, reported the same number there then. It is believed that Carlisle is free from the enemy this morning, although no direct intelligence has as yet been received from there. Gen. KNIPE, with a small force of infantry and cavalry, and a few pieces of artillery, is following them up. He is necessarily obliged to advance cautiously, as the enemy may at any time reinforce his rear-guard and then give battle. Last evening a skirmish took place just beyond Mechanicsburgh. On our side the Twenty-second and Thirty-seventh New-York regiments and a section of a Philadelphia battery were engaged. The enemy had cavalry, one regiment of infantry and four pieces of artillery. The rebels drew up in line and waited the advance of our forces, and at the proper range opened with two pieces. Our men behaved nobly, and standing in the heat. A number of shot struck directly in their front, but without causing a panic or doing any great amount of injury. Our pieces then returned the fire and in a short time the infantry skirmished. The rebels perceived the movement and fell back two miles, evidently with the intention of drawing the Union forces nearer to their main support. LIEUT. ADAMS, of the Thirty-seventh, was wounded in the neck, and a drummer-boy, named LAWTON, in the calf of the leg.

This morning Gen. KNIPE was reinforced, but the main body of the troops will not leave the immediate front of the Harrisburgh fortifications, until it is ascertained beyond doubt that the Capital is free from danger. The movements of the rebels are to be carefully watched, for at any moment they may swoop down on the right or left flank, with a view of either surrounding Gen. KNIPE, or capturing the city, or doing both.

The amount of havoc committed by the rebels in the various towns through which they have passed is represented by the citizens to be immense. They took whatever they wanted, and when so disposed, offered in payment Confederate scrip. A boot and shoe dealer in Mechanicsburgh was completely cleaned out of his entire stock, and all he had to show for it was $40,000 in worthless rebel currency. At Carlisle the people were made to furnish rations to 1,500 men. As would be naturally supposed, it did not take long to reduce the supply of provisions in that place to a small quantity. All the horses, cattle, sheep and swine in a vast section of country have been led away or slaughtered. It is related that a Copperhead resident of Mechanicsburgh, who has heretofore been loud in his assertion that the rebels were gentlemen, and would never think of disturbing private property, was specially sought after by them, and his house and furniture damaged in a heavy extent. His neighbors have an idea that perhaps he has learned to distinguish the difference between his friends and foes. If the rebels have only served all Copperheads they have come across in the same manner, the loyal people will be grateful to them. There are a few of this contemptible race of outcasts who confine to live and pollute the atmosphere of Harrisburgh. Let such take warning that they are not only the foulest of the loyal, but the deepest of the open enemy.

Company after company of volunteer militia has been arriving in the city, in response to the Governor's proclamation. The people are at length aroused to the danger that threatens them, and are now prepared to sustain their own and the country's reputation to the last. The following special order has been issued by Gov. CURTIN:

HARRISBURGH, June 30, 1863.

All persons, residents of the City of Harrisburgh or vicinity, unattached to any military organization, in whom arms and ammunition or either have lately been issued from the State Arsenal, or who are in possession of arms belonging to the State, will immediately attach themselves to a military organization, to report to these headquarters, or return the arms and other State property in their hands to the Arsenal. By order of A. G. CURTIN, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

A. L. RUSSELL, Adj.-General, Pennsylvania.

Forty-five prisoners taken by Col. PRICE'S command at McConnellsburgh, were brought here last night. They will be removed to Philadelphia to-day.

WHIT.

Major-Gen. John F. Reynolds.

We have information by telegraph of the death Major-Gen. JOHN FULTON REYNOLDS, U. S. A., late commander of the First Corps of the Army of the Potomac, from a wound received on Wednesday in the battle near Gettysburgh, between the First and Eleventh corps and the rebel forces under Gens. LONGSTREET and HILL. Major-Gen. REYNOLDS was born in Pennsylvania about the year 1823, and entered the Military Academy at West Point in 1837. In 1841 he graduated and received his first commission as Brevet Second Lieutenant of the Third Artillery. He served with distinction in the war with Mexico, being brevetted Captain for gallant and meritorious conduct at Monterey, and again Major at Buena Vista. In 1853 he served as Aid-de-Camp on the Staff of Maj.-Gen. WOOL, and in 1859 received his rank as Captain. The following year he was sent to Oregon Territory, where he distinguished himself in several severe conflicts with the Indians, near Rogue River.

When the rebellion broke out Gen. REYNOLDS warmly espoused the cause of the Government, and, on the organization of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, he was appointed by Gov. CURTIN one of the brigade commanders. He took part with the Army of the Potomac in nearly all its actions, and so valuable were his services that the people of the State acknowledged them by the presentation of a sword.

At the commencement of the present year Gen. REYNOLDS received the appointment to the Major-Generalship and command of the First Army Corps. After the removal of Gen. BURNSIDE from the office of Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Potomac, the name of Gen. REYNOLDS was prominently mentioned for the succession, and again after the battle of Chancellorsville; but his own predecessors were in favor of Gen. MEADE.

He fell while bravely leading his men, like LYON in Missouri, STEVENS and KEARNY at Chantilly, WILLIAMS at Baton Rouge, and other kindred spirits have lately fallen. The country at large, as well as his native county for his untimely fate, will mourn; no one will find a more poignant regret at this fearful cost of war than Maj.-Gen. MEADE, the new Commander of the Army of the Potomac. The deceased and he were known friends, and in the arduous and difficult duties that now devolve upon him he must have counted largely upon the aid and skill of the soldier who possessed his full confidence.

The body of Gen. REYNOLDS was yesterday taken to Baltimore.

The Militia Law of Ohio to be put in Force.

THE ENROLLMENT DIFFICULTY IN SULLIVAN COUNTY, IND., SETTLED.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, July 1.

At a special meeting of the City Council last night, it was resolved to put the Ohio Militia law in force at once.

All citizens, between 18 and 45 years of age, not physically disabled, are to be organized into companies on the 4th of July, and are subject to the Governor's call for duty, in such numbers as he may think necessary.

Large war meetings were held in Columbus, Ohio, and Indianapolis, Ind., last night.

The difficulty in regard to the enrollment in Sullivan County, Ind., is settled, and the military will proceed to organize to-day.

Naval Intelligence.

BOSTON, MASS., Thursday, July 2.

The schooner Gen. Cass, Capt. LEONARD, arrived here this morning from Fleetwood. She reports that she was boarded by the officers of the United States schooner Gen. A. Burnside, off Liverpool, Nova Scotia, June 30, which was in search of the bark Tacony. Two American steamers, at the same time, were also in sight.

The Maine Twenty-third Regiment.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 2.

The Maine Twenty-third regiment passed through Boston to-day for home, its term of nine months having expired.

Fire at South Wayne Me.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, July 2.

A shovel handle factory at South Wayne was burned at noon yesterday with four other buildings, stores, stables, mills, &c. Loss, $40,000.

SHALL THE DARK AGES RETURN?

What Made the Dark Ages?—Limitations of Thought—What Philosophical Absence—Modern Power of Nations—American Democracy—Peace Conference.

The Hague, Saturday, June 30, 1914.

It is permissible to write on any other subject than the war—just now—before Yiddenburgh falls, or Lake's Army retreats downtown. (We will do) Potsdam I may say a word, which, at least, may be of use to Americans, in this hour, freezes, and more of Europe, when the Dark Ages (which always involve the advancement and improvement of machines) What part does the history of the cord haves, or the cleanliness of bowels or even the diagrams of geometry perform in that improvement? And it mankind does not advance, you are in the Dark Ages, no matter what may be your learning or the extent of your conceptions or what nature or genius may have done. The work of contemporaries be-

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The Commissioner of the Metropolitan was then ordered open and he promised them the same wages as was being paid outside. This was deemed satisfactory and nearly all the men resumed work yesterday afternoon.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—The Board of Supervisors of Kings County met yesterday afternoon at the County Jail, Supervisor OSBORNE in the Chair. Contracts were awarded for furnishing supplies for the Penitentiary to J. CAPMAN, for meat; E. B. MORRELL, for groceries; KELSEY & TOWNSEND, for coal, Lehigh, at $5.30 per ton. The Committee appointed to examine into the charges made against Coroner BARRETT, reported that said officer had committed no malfeasance, and he was accordingly exonerated from the charges.

The Committee on Court-house reported in favor of awarding contract to A. ALLEN to build a brick wall around the new Court-house for the sum of $3,795. The County Treasurer was directed to pay over $18,000 to the Commissioners of the Relief Fund to be raised from the contingent account.

The Board then adjourned to the 15th of July.

THE MURDER TRIAL—A POSTPONEMENT.—At the opening of the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday morning, it was announced that Justice JOHN A. EDMANDS, (Associate Justice of the Court), was unable to attend on account of sickness. The case of MICHAEL KENNEY, on trial for murder, had therefore to be postponed, the Court adjourning the proceedings until Wednesday next.

NEW-JERSEY.

OPENING OF THE COUNTY ALMSHOUSE.—The Almshouse for Hudson County, just completed at the county farm, took place, Wednesday, by a public reception given under the supervision of the Committee of the Board of Chosen Freeholders. The company, numbering about 500, consisting of the authorities of the several cities and townships, and prominent citizens of the county, proceeded by special train on the Erie Railway to within about three-fourths of a mile, and from thence on foot to the county farm, where a couple of hours were spent in examining the buildings and grounds, after which a collation was served up. Speeches also were made by C. H. O'NEIL, Director; Alderman PANGBORN, of Jersey City; Councilman BOGERT, of Hoboken; Gen. E. R. V. WRIGHT, District Attorney Isaac W. SCUDDER, Rev. Mr. Van Cleef, Rev. Mr. Mayhew, Edwin A. Stevens, Peter Bently, Abin W. Duryee, Mr. Buchmore, of Kings County, and seven or eight others. The building is of the French style of architecture, 131 feet 9 inches in length, 45 feet deep, with wings projecting from the front, 27 feet 4 inches front, and 58 feet 3 inches wide. There is a tower at the centre 30 feet entrance, 16 feet square, and 107 feet high. The building is four stories high, with a high attic. It is at present arranged to accommodate 400 persons, but is capable of accommodating about 300 additional. It is built of brick, in the most substantial manner, and cost about $37,000. The farm is on what is known as Snake Hill, and contains 260 acres, purchased at a cost of $12,000. The visitors arrived home at about 6 P. M., after spending a pleasant and agreeable day.

THE QUOTA FOR HUDSON COUNTY.—In accordance with the proclamation of Gov. PARKER for recruits to fill the ranks of the New-Jersey regiments, the Adjutant-General has made out a list of the number of men required. The quota for Hudson County is 629, apportioned as follows: Hudson City, 80; Bergen and Greenville, 47; Bayonne, 15; North Bergen, 30; West Hoboken, 21; Harrison, 20; Weehawken, 8; First Ward, Jersey City, 49; Second Ward, 67; Third Ward, 48; Fourth Ward, 67; Fifth Ward, 52; Sixth Ward, 27; First Ward, Hoboken, 43; Second Ward, 25; Third Ward, 34.

MISSING.—FERDINAND HARRE, a returned volunteer of the First New-Jersey Volunteers, has been missing from his home in Hoboken since Monday night last. He was badly wounded last Spring, since which time he has been under a depression of mind, and it is thought he may have made way with himself.

ATTEMPTED RAPE ON A BLIND GIRL.—A man named JAMES LARKIN, residing in New-York, was Wednesday sent in the County Jail, on a charge of attempting to commit a rape upon a blind girl, always to be found sitting on the river walk to the Elysian Fields. The cries of the girl attracted the attention of two men, who arrested the accused, and handed him over to the authorities.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION.....THURSDAY, July 2, 1863.

One o'clock P. M.

PRESENT—William Walsh, Esq., President, Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley and Lang.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Reed—

Petition of property owners for sewer on Seventy-fourth-street, between Fifth-avenue and East River.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman Jeremiah—

Petition of Rev. Williams and others to have a receiving basin and culverts placed on the south-east corner of Broadway and Thirty-second.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That Sixty-third-street, from Third-avenue to Fifth-avenue, be regulated and graded, curb and gutter set on the same, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Resolved, That Fifty-eighth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, be regulated, graded, curb and gutter-stoned, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Resolved, That Sixty-fourth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues, be regulated and graded under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby given to Dennis Ryan to place a watering trough on the pavement on the eastern west corner of Second-avenue and Forty-second-street, the said permission to be under the direction of the Croton Board and continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That Sixty-fifth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues, be regulated and graded under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That Forty-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half the expense thereof to be paid by the City, and one-half by the property owners, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on Thirty-fourth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, be fenced forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Resolved, That in consequence of the exceeding price of sugars, which has greatly increased the expenses of living, the salary of the Chief Clerkship in the Mayor's office is entirely inadequate for the proper support of the incumbent, and that therefore it be increased to ——— dollars, from the 1st day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-three.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Ryers—

Resolved, That permission be, and hereby is granted to George C. Farrar to excavate and deliver coal over and upon the bulkhead in front of his premises at the foot of West Twenty-third-street.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the remains of Colonel W. R. RYAN, of the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment New-York State Volunteers, who was killed while gallantly leading his command in the last attack upon Port Hudson, being expected to arrive here in a day or two from New-Orleans, be received here and

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council be authorized to appropriation a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars for a reception to those honored remains, and that they lay in state in the Governor's Room, in the City Hall, until their time of removal to Albany for interment.

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs take this opportunity of commending the high soldierly qualities of Colonel RYAN, and offering to his family their condolence in so deep a loss.

Which was adopted (by ayes and nine, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Lang—14.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the curb and gutter stones in Forty-seventh-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues be reset, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Farley moved to reconsider the action had on the papers to build a pier at the foot of Forty-eighth-street, North River.

Which was carried, and the papers were then laid over.

INVITATIONS.

An invitation was received from the Democratic Union Association to attend the anniversary of the Fourth of July, at the corner of Fourteenth-street and Irving-place.

Which was accepted.

An invitation was received from the Tammany Society to attend their anniversary on the evening of the Fourth of July.

Which was accepted.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman McCool moved to discharge the Committee on Ordinances from further consideration of an ordinance to regulate and define the powers and duties appertaining to the Bureau of Licenses, in the Finance Department of the City of New-York, as established by an act entitled "An Act relative to Licenses in the City of New-York."

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report concurring to fill in sunken lots on the south side of Two Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street and west side of First-avenue.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to pave Forty-eighth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report concurring to fill in sunken lots east of Eleventh-avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report concurring to fence vacant lots on west side of Third-avenue, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, and other streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to change grade of Sixty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to regulate and grade with cobble-stone pavement Twenty-fourth-street, from four hundred feet west of Tenth-avenue to the North River.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to pave Eleventh-avenue, from Fourteenth to Twenty-sixth streets, with cobble-stone pavement. Above Seventy-second-street.

Which was laid over.

Alderman Hardy was here called to the Chair.

The Special Committee appointed to investigate the legality of the claims of Charles Devlin against the City, presented the following report:

(The report we will publish to-morrow.)

The President moved that the report be laid over and published in all the Corporation papers, in connection with the Atlas.

Which was carried.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from P. L. A. Hoole, City Inspector, appointing Patrick Barnes as Assistant Health Warden of the Fourteenth Ward, in place of James Carty, resigned.

Which was confirmed by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Lang—12.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Ottiwell—2.

A communication was received from the Colonel of the Thirty-eighth regiment New-York Volunteers, relative to the colors presented to them by the City.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

A communication was received from the Chief Engineer, being his Annual Report for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Alderman Lang moved that the communication be received, and that five thousand copies be printed in document form.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Lang—12.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Farley moved that when this Board adjourn, it do adjourn to meet on the first Monday in August.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution that permission be given to Mathew O'Farrell to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises number two hundred and sixty-seven West Thirty-fifth-street, and also to exhibit goods in front of his same premises, provided they do not extend beyond the area line; the said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the compensation of the Clerks to the Assistant Treasurer, under the ordinance entitled "an ordinance to provide for a continuance of the aid hereto fore granted to the families of volunteer soldiers from the City of New-York, serving in the army of the United States," be twenty-five dollars per month, in lieu of the sum of sixty dollars, as stated in said ordinance.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the Croton Aqueduct Department be directed forthwith to lay and relay crosswalks at the intersection of Reade and Duane streets, and City Hall-place, opposite Saint Andrew's Church.

Which was carried.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to furnish the Commissioners of Charities and Correction two thousand loads of manure.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be granted to Isaac Smith & Co. to continue the use of their area front of their premises, Numbers six hundred and five Broadway, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Preamble, reciting the fact of the recent rebel invasion of and defeat of General MCCALL'S corps, sometime out of active service, while he is held in high estimation by the people of the North; with resolution that this Board, in conjunction with the Board of Aldermen and Mayor, respectfully and earnestly request the Administration to place command of Major-General in the position which the present crisis demands for the safety of the Republic.

Which was concurred in, on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Lang—12.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Ottiwell—2.

Resignation of Joel O. Stevens as a Commissioner of Deeds; with resolution that W. Sterling Yard be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in place of Joel O. Stevens, resigned.

By Board of Aldermen, June twenty-two, resignation accepted, and resolution adopted.

By Board of Councilmen, June twenty-second, concurred in so far as to accept the resignation, resolution amended by striking out the name of W. Sterling Yard and inserting in lieu thereof the name of Andrew J. Smith, and as amended adopted.

By Board of Councilmen, June thirtieth, resolution adopted, that the Board of Aldermen be respectfully requested to return to this Board the resolutions adopted on the twenty-second instant, appointing Andrew J. Smith, Commissioner of Deeds, in place of W. Sterling Yard.

Above requests complied with.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution that the vacant lots on the south-west corner of Oak and Roosevelt streets, be fenced in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that article eight, section eleven, of the ordinances of the City, relative to the "Powers of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department," be amended so as to read as follows: "The Chief Engineer shall also have authority to employ such mechanics of the Corporation yard, not to exceed twelve in number, at a compensation of two dollars and fifty cents per day; also a stableman, at a salary of eight hundred dollars per annum, and the same shall be taken from the Contingent account."

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the vacant lots on the south side of Roosevelt, between Jackson and Rutgers streets, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the vacant lots on the north side of Chambers-street, between Pearl and William streets, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution that the vacant lots on the south-west corner of Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets be filled in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to set and reset curb and gutter and flag the sides of the street in Fifty-second-street from Second-avenue to the East River, where necessary; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that the vacant lots on the south side of Ninetieth-street, between Avenue A and Avenue B, be fenced in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the sunken lots on the southeast corner of Roosevelt-street be filled in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the vacant lots on the south side of Eighteenth-street, between Avenue A and Avenue B, be fenced in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the vacant lots on the north side of Eighteenth-street, between Avenue A and Avenue B, be fenced in immediately under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that permission be given to Robert White to continue the use of target on James-slip, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Salaries and Offices, with resolution that the Croton Board be requested to increase the pay of the Water Police from the sum of two to three dollars per diem.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the lots under water, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, and Avenue B and East River, be filled in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

Resolution that the sunken lots on the south side of Forty-fifth-street, between Second-avenue and Avenue A, be filled in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the sunken lots on the south-west corner of Twenty-third-street and First-avenue, be filled in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution that the sunken lots on Nineteenth-street, between Third-avenue and Second-avenue, be fenced in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that Fifty-eighth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be flagged

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1863.

Announcements this Morning.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE, COMMODORE NUTT AND MINNIE WARREN at all hours, Doors at 9 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

IRVING HALL—THE BRADSHAWS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) in TRIPLE SHEETS except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR SHEETS:

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum;—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

In the battle fought on Wednesday, near Gettysburgh, an exclusive announcement of which was made in the TIMES of yesterday morning, but a comparatively small portion of Gen. MEADE's army appears to have been engaged. The advance of our forces passed through Gettysburgh at 10 o'clock in the morning, and a quarter of a mile west of the place, encountered LONGSTREET and HILL, who attacked Gen. REYNOLDS' corps—that corps having the lead. Gen. REYNOLDS withstood the force of the attack until relieved by another corps—one account says the Third, and another the Eleventh—when a commanding position was secured. This position the rebels made a strong attempt to flank, but they were repulsed, and the battle ceased for the day at 4 o'clock P. M., the losses having been about equal. Our loss of officers was heavy—Gen. REYNOLDS, commanding the First corps, and Gen. PAUL, commanding the Third brigade of the First corps, being among the number killed. During the evening the whole Army of the Potomac reached the field, and Gen. MEADE made his dispositions for a renewal of the battle yesterday morning, with the advantage of a better concentration of his forces than the rebels could hope for—EWELL's corps not being in the vicinity. Up to a late hour last night no news of the operations of yesterday had been received.

It was announced in Baltimore last evening that 6,000 prisoners had been captured at Gettysburgh. Gen. SCHENCK stated that 2,400 of them had already arrived in Baltimore.

A dispatch to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* states that JEFF. DAVIS is at Greenbrier, Penn.

Carlisle was entirely evacuated by the rebels on Wednesday morning, and in the afternoon the place was occupied by a portion of Gen. COUCH's forces under Gen. SMITH. About 5 o'clock in the evening a large force of rebel cavalry, estimated at 2,000, with six 12-pounders, made their appearance, and Gen. W. H. F. LEE, who commanded them, sent in a flag of truce demanding the surrender of the town. This was refused, when the rebels, without waiting for the removal of the women and children, opened fire, which was promptly responded to, and continued at intervals until about 10 o'clock, when the rebels fell back after notifying Gen. SMITH that he should renew the attack the next (yesterday) morning. During the fight the barracks and gun-works, which were some distance outside the town, were burned by the rebels. Our loss was three killed and eleven wounded—that of the rebels is unknown. Yesterday morning the rebel pickets were again in sight, but the attack upon the town was not renewed.

Maryland Heights, which, from the nature of Gen. MEADE's movements, had become an isolated position, were abandoned by the National forces on Monday night. All the Government property was removed, and all the guns saved, with the exception of a few of the heaviest calibre, which were destroyed. The forces lately occupying the Heights will now take an active part in the campaign. Numerous squads of rebel cavalry are reported in the vicinity.

Our correspondence from the rear of Vicksburgh, and dispatches which we find in the Western papers, indicate that JOE JOHNSTON has been making serious demonstrations in the rear of Gen. GRANT's army, but with disastrous results to himself. Skirmishing was going on along the line of our rear from up to the 23d of June. During the night of the 22d we lost a picket of 300 men near Bear Creek, and on that day the Fourth Iowa cavalry were attacked by a superior force on the Bridgeport Perry road, but repulsed the enemy. On the 23d Gen. OSTERHAUS was attacked at the Big Black, and a severe battle was fought, resulting in the repulse of the rebels, with great slaughter, while our loss was but trifling, owing to the advantages of our position. Meantime, the siege was being pushed vigorously forward, and the belief was entertained that the place would certainly fall before the 4th of July.

Gen. GRANT, a few days since, was betrayed into issuing an order to his troops congratulating them upon the capture of Fort Hudson, with 6,000 prisoners, by Gen. BANKS.

A New-Orleans letter of June 20 says: "Reinforcements for Gen. BANKS passed up the river last night. Whom they came from it would not be prudent to say."

Gen. MCCLERNAND had a public reception extended him upon his arrival at Springfield, Ill., on Saturday last. In a speech on the occasion he reviewed the campaign in which he had taken part, but refrained from saying anything about the cause of his removal.

The village of Accotink, below Mount Vernon, was visited on Sunday last by about thirty rebel cavalry, under command of Lieut. DAVIS, who stole ten horses and mules belonging to the Union families there, and carried off a colored boy. They also searched the houses, and took away such articles as they wished. On Monday night they visited the house of Mr. WRIGHT, a mile and a half west of Accotink, and carried away some articles left there by the officers of the First New-Jersey and Second Pennsylvania cavalry.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen, yesterday, by a strict party vote concurred in the resolutions from the Councilmen, tendering Gen. MCCLELLAN, and requesting the Administration to place him in the position demanded by the crisis of the country. The twelve Democrats present voted affirmatively, and the two Republicans of the Board—Messrs. HALL and OTTIWELL—voted in the negative. Mr. MITCHELL, who is an earnest war Democrat, voted for the resolutions, although objecting to the vagueness of their expression. He said the Administration had put Gen. MCCLELLAN in what they deemed his proper position at this time, but the aim of the resolutions was to request his appointment in the position desired by a majority of the people. The Special Committee on the DEVLIN and CONOVER controversy over the Street Commissionership rendered a lengthy report, covering all the details of that memorable affair. The report was laid over, and ordered to be published. This is the first time the subject has been officially investigated and reported upon. The recovery of a lost paper, relative to the charges made against Mr. DEVLIN, of unofficial conduct while in office, gives a coloring to the report in favor of the demands of that gentleman for claims on assignments which he still holds, and which have been denied of payment ever since by the Finance Department. The Committee on National Affairs were directed to receive and lay in state in the Governor's Room, the body of Col. E. K. BRYAN (who recently fell at Port Hudson,) on its arrival in this City, and until it shall be forwarded to Albany. The Board took a month's vacation, adjourning to the first Monday in August, at 1 o'clock P. M.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Rear-Admiral FOOTE were adopted, and PELATIAH PERIT, Esq., pronounced a fitting eulogium upon the deceased. A memorial to the Secretary of the Navy relative to the employment of armed convoys to our merchant vessels sailing from this port to the British Channel and to the coast of Brazil, was submitted to the Chamber, and, after some discussion, was referred to a Select Committee of Five, to which was added the President and Secretary of the Chamber.

A meeting of the Executive Committee appointed to carry out the views of the late Chicago Convention for facilitating communication between the great West and the Atlantic seaboard was held at the St. Nicholas Hotel yesterday. The Committee comprised one from each State, but only seven States were represented at the meeting yesterday. There was a general interchange of views with regard to the best means of promoting the objects of the Convention, and the representatives to the next Congress, both from the East and the West, were stated to be pledged to secure the aid of the General Government in behalf of the project.

Immense amounts of ammunition have been lately sent forward from the Arsenal at Watertown, Mass., including no less than 3,000,000 musket cartridges for Gen. GRANT, and large quantities of fixed ammunition for Gen. BANKS, Pennsylvania and other places. The men at the Arsenal were all at work last Sunday, and several extra ammunition trains have been dispatched over the Boston and Worcester Railroad during the past week. These trains are packed with great care and are strictly watched while on the way to their place of destination.

The GIRARD will case, which has been so long on trial in Philadelphia, has been decided in favor of the city by the Supreme Court, all the Judges concurring.

On Saturday evening the following telegram was received from the Secretary of the Treasury by Collector JEWETT, of Portland:

WASHINGTON, June 27.

J. JEWETT, Esq.: Your prompt and efficient action in relation to the cutter Caleb Cushing merits my warmest approval. Cause all Deserters implicated who may be arrested to be placed in close confinement. Report the facts in detail for further instructions.

S. P. CHASE.

The Stock Exchange was in suspense yesterday forenoon in regard to the news from the armies and battles in Pennsylvania. Later in the day there was a better confidence, and the market closed higher on Governments and some of the Railway Stocks than on Wednesday. Money was in fair supply. Gold Coin left off ¼ ₩ cent. down. Exchange, 159 ₩ cent.

Breadstuffs were in more request yesterday; Flour was firmer; Wheat, steady; Corn, cheaper. Provisions were in fair demand, as likewise were Hay, Hides, Leather, Adamantine Candles, Sugars, Molasses, Wool, and Whisky. Petroleum was depressed, and declining. Cotton was heavy and lower. The freight engagements were on a more extensive scale.

The War in Pennsylvania.

The people of New-York and the country generally, as well as the Government at Washington, were in hourly expectation of the news of a battle in Southern Pennsylvania yesterday, when they learned by the special and exclusive dispatch from Gettysburgh to the NEW-YORK TIMES that one had actually been fought on Wednesday at that place. The dispatch was brief, but up to 2 o'clock this morning no material facts had been added to it.

We had known previously, and we announced on Wednesday, that the columns of the rebel army, which had been scattered over a wide region in Pennsylvania, were being drawn in toward Chambersburgh, and had also taken up their march in a southeasterly direction—it appears now, in a direct line for Gettysburgh. We knew also that the Army of the Potomac under Gen. MEADE was advancing northward in the same direction, and we had published a letter from the army, dated at Middleburgh, Md., which is only fifteen miles south of Gettysburgh. Those who observed these facts were prepared for early news of a collision in that vicinity.

The battle raged for nine hours—beginning at nine in the morning, and ending at four in the afternoon. We had but two corps engaged, out of the seven into which the Army of the Potomac is divided—or probably not much over thirty thousand men. Opposed to these were the forces of LONGSTREET and HILL—or probably about two-thirds of the rebel army. In the day's fight nothing decisive was achieved by either side, though casualties are reported as heavy; and in the death of that splendid soldier, Gen. REYNOLDS, and nine of Gen. PAUL, we have suffered irreparable losses. In the afternoon two other corps of our army had arrived on the ground, and at the close of the evening, the whole Army of the Potomac had reached the field, and its different corps had been strongly posted by Gen. MEADE for a renewal of the mortal struggle yesterday morning.

The rebels, we suppose, on learning the news of Wednesday's battle, also hastened to the field their columns outlying on the line of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, and, if there were a collision yesterday, it was doubtless between the two armies in force.

"The Army of the Potomac is in fine condition and very enthusiastic," says the dispatch of to-day. It would seem that, being well posted, well commanded, and in good spirits, all it needs to insure victory is skillful handling. To Gen. MEADE the whole country anxiously looks for that.

WASHINGTON AS AN INCUBUS.—Our correspondence from Gen. MEADE's headquarters, yesterday, announced the fact that communication with Washington, by railroad and telegraph, had been cut off! Singular to say, the country did not regard the situation of Gen. MEADE as at all critical on that account. On the contrary, there was a disposition to consider it one of the happy accidents of his life. If Gen. MEADE shall succeed in the great battle he has in hand, the present generation of patriots to their dying day will believe it was because he had his "communications with Washington cut off."

Gen. Meade's Position.

The general feeling of thoughtful and prudent patriots, when Gen. MEADE was suddenly called on Monday to the command of the Army of the Potomac, was that he should for a few days evade a battle with the enemy, if possible. It was too great a task to throw on him, or on any military man, no matter what the confidence in his skill and genius, to demand him to take command of a great army, in motion, in front of the enemy, almost in actual contact, and direct it to victory through the combinations of an instant. How could he hope to succeed? Why should he be expected to succeed? Who, of all the commanders of the present time, would be equal to the emergency, and handle safely a gigantic army cast upon his hands in this hurried manner in the tremulous initial spring of battle?

The risk was too great—the consequences, if he lost, too fearful for any one to have wished his early meeting with LEE. A week to get his army in hand—to dispose it properly for attack and defence—to make it feel that it had a new head—and then a week to approach and manœuvre and to secure the co-operation of Gov. CURTIN's militia—two weeks in all—would have been quick time for the most rapid organizer and strategist to have prepared his army to meet that of Gen. LEE with a reasonable hope of an equal fight and an equal chance for victory.

Gen. LEE knew his duty too well, and the danger of his position, to allow Gen. MEADE any such time and opportunity for preparation. And hence we shall find, no doubt, that the fight at Gettysburgh was precipitated upon Maj.-Gen. REYNOLDS. The enemy was supposed to be withdrawing toward Shippensburgh and Chambersburgh, to concentrate and prepare for battle there, whence he could, after the result, advance or retreat with equal facility. But instead of withdrawing toward Chambersburgh, the rebels were advancing toward Gettysburgh, or as our special dispatch yesterday said, were "heading southeast." LEE felt sufficiently "concentrated," it seems, with HILL's and LONGSTREET's corps, to meet what he expected to find, the scattered forces of the Army of the Potomac, in a transition state of command.

During the day, yesterday, our dispatches were too meagre to build any lucid theory of the issue upon. It appeared, however, that Gen. MEADE was nearly as well concentrated as Gen. LEE, and that the latter was disappointed in the calculation that induced his advance and attack. This was a hopeful sign, and dispatches last night still further strengthened the belief that Gen. MEADE, though, perhaps, not designing battle so soon, was vastly better prepared for it than the country could have hoped, or LEE could have credited. If Gen. MEADE shall pluck a victory from the hands of his rebel antagonist on this occasion, he will need no other pile to eternal fame, and the country will not cease to acknowledge its gratitude to the God of Battles for the greatest deliverance of the war.

Emancipation in Missouri—The Beginning of a New Epoch.

July first, eighteen hundred sixty-three, is a date destined to be forever memorable in American history. It will figure as the starting point of State emancipation. The Constitutional Convention of Missouri on that day adopted an ordinance providing for the complete extinction of Slavery in that State. No act of the kind has been done since the formation of the Federal Constitution, save in a single instance, and that was on so small a scale that it scarcely deserves mention in this connection. We refer to the act provisionally abolishing Slavery in the State of New-York in 1799. But Slavery never existed here as a social system. At that time there were only about twenty thousand slaves in the State. In all the other so-called "Free States" *combined*, the entire aggregate of slaves, when they were most numerous, was only about seventeen thousand; and provision had been made, long before, for the emancipation—Massachusetts and Pennsylvania doing this in 1780; Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New-Jersey, in 1784. Of the abolition in Western Virginia a few months since, we make no account, not only because the slaves there were but a mere handful, but because, considering the anomalous civil condition, it could hardly be called State action at all. It was really territorial action, and that only.

The entire slave population in Missouri, by the census of 1860, was 114,931. This was an increase of 27,600 from the census ten years previous. The fact that such an increase should have taken place, in the face of the protracted Kansas struggle, evinces the exceeding vigor of the institution in the State. It would be hard to specify any State in the Union—South Carolina always excepted—which ten years ago was ruled by an intenser Pro-Slavery spirit than Missouri. This spirit, in the treatment of Kansas, showed itself to be hardly less than an absolute frenzy. It will be ten years this Fall since the conspiracy for breaking down the Missouri Compromise and making Kansas a Slave State, was formed. The leaders in that conspiracy would as soon have believed that the "crack of doom" would come within the next decade as an emancipation ordinance within the State of Missouri. The past history of the country would be searched in vain for another instance of such an extreme revolution of feeling, on a vital matter, within so brief a period.

What makes it the more notable is that it has been effected without any very serious controversy. The change has been brought about entirely by the silent logic of events. The Convention which passed the ordinance was chosen two years ago, without the slightest reference to the question of emancipation. Nobody at that time dreamed that the abolition of Slavery would ever be a question before it. Its province was intended to be confined to the reorganization of the State Government, which the treason of the Governor and his other principal State officials had made necessary. The Convention was made up almost entirely of cautious, conservative men, and it was not until the popular mind had recognized the new necessities of the time, and forced the Convention to act upon the subject, that the body ventured to take it in hand. *Emancipation was already a "foregone conclusion,"* when the subject first presented itself. The only debatable question was the method. The people here were far more impatient than the members of the Convention felt at liberty to sanction. Probably a majority of the people were in favor of the proposition to make the work of emancipation immediate—a policy which, a few years ago, was deemed by all, save the extremest Abolitionists of the Garrisonian stamp, to be downright madness. Though the majority of the Convention could not bring themselves up to this mark, they yet decided that Slavery should absolutely cease in seven years—which most Anti-Slavery men would have once pronounced an absurdly brief period for bringing about so great a change. New-York, with less than one-fifth of the number of slaves held in Missouri, did not think it safe and wise to allow less than *twenty-eight years* for the gradual destruction of the system within her limits. Yet the only doubt about this Missouri ordinance is that it will not satisfy the people, because Slavery was given seven years to die in. There will probably be a movement by the next State Legislature to call another Convention for the express object of making the emancipation immediate; and it would not be at all strange if such an effort were successful.

The cause of this prodigious social revolution in Missouri is no mystery. Everybody understands that it came from the universal conviction that Slavery in the State was an inseparable ally of the Confederacy; and that there was no way to secure and consolidate the loyalty of the State but to give a death-blow to this domestic enemy. The people realized that there had got to be a final choice between Slavery and their national allegiance. They were brought to it by events which they did not foresee, and could not control, but like true men, they accepted the situation, and promptly shaped their action accordingly. By sacrificing Slavery, they have saved their State, and to-day Missouri is just as impracticable for the purposes of the Confederates as Iowa or Illinois.

The same inevitable course of events will, sooner or later, compel the extinction of Slavery in Maryland and Kentucky. The folly of striving to be loyal, and yet fostering as institution which is essentially and intensely disloyal, will become more and more manifest, until finally the purpose will be formed to submit to it no longer. Even without the President's Proclamation, we believe that emancipation would be inevitable in the Confederate States before they could again be rehabilitated as loyal members of the Union. Almost all of the really loyal men of the South agree that to perpetuate the institution is to perpetuate hostility to the Government. They maintain with reason that if loyalty is to be resuscitated, that which destroyed loyalty must be itself destroyed. No future fact is more certain than that if the Confederacy dies, Slavery too must quickly follow. The blow it has just received in Missouri is but the beginning of the end.

The Railroad to the Pacific.

We have received several communications, some of them controversial, and others laudatory, in regard to the projected railroad to the Pacific. It seems that some difficulty has arisen concerning the organization of a company for the construction of the Eastern division of the road under the recent act of Congress; and that an old charter, granted by the Kansas Legislature, and covering the same route, has been purchased, and a company organized, of which Gen. FREMONT is President, and SAMUEL HALLETT & Co. are the Bankers. Notices are published that Gen. FREMONT has deposited two millions of dollars with S. H. & Co., to be used for the benefit of the road, and capitalists are invited to come forward and purchase the construction bonds.

Meantime, H. V. POOR, Esq., publishes a card denying, so far as we can understand it, that the new company succeeds to the rights and privileges of the one chartered by Kansas.

With all this imbroglio we have nothing to do. We have always advocated the speedy construction of a railroad to the Pacific, and we hailed the passage of the recent act of Congress as certain to lead to that result. In the organization of the Company under the act, we confess we have been disappointed. Gen. FREMONT's appointment as President will doubtless carry with it a good deal of weight. But why it should have been found necessary or expedient to throw the whole financial management of this gigantic enterprise into the hands of Mr. SAMUEL HALLETT we are unable to understand. Wall-street memories, we know, are short; but it can scarcely be presumed that capitalists there or elsewhere have forgotten the enormous fraudulent issue of Indiana Bonds, which occurred only a year ago, or the part taken in that matter by Mr. HALLETT, or the action of the Courts, the language of capitalists, the proceedings of the Stock Exchange, and the comments of the Press, upon that subject. It was confessedly the boldest and most gigantic fraud since the over-issue of New-Haven Railroad Bonds. Its boldness may possibly have recommended Mr. HALLETT to the parties interested in the Pacific Railroad enterprise as the proper person to press its stock upon public notice; but if public confidence in its financial management is of any value in the premises, the selection is lamentably unaccountable. Mr. HALLETT has great perseverance, great adroitness, and very great skill in keeping his name and pretensions conspicuously before the public. But we should never have supposed that his standing among the capitalists and active business men of the country would have induced his selection for this important and enormous trust.

We hope the Pacific Railroad enterprise has sufficient merit and vitality to survive the mistakes which mark its commencement. But certainly some of those mistakes must be corrected before it can command the confidence essential to its success.

The Blockade in the House of Lords.

The English House of Lords has had another debate over the blockade and the proceedings of our prize Courts. It was called up by the same Marquis of Clanricarde, who brought on the former debate, and, as our readers will recollect, fared so ill in it. His motion this time was for copies of any reports from the Admiral of the West India Squadron, concerning the protection of British merchantmen by British gunboats from seizure or visitation; and he supported his motion in a long and quite remarkable speech—stating, in the first place, that "a considerable amount of British commerce was engaged in violating the blockade;" he said there had also sprung up "a large and perfectly legitimate trade with Mexico and the colonies, which was intercepted by the Federal cruisers." Upon this head he dilated, talked about the possibility of war, laid down some of the principles of the law of reprisals as being applicable, whatever were the decisions of our Prize Courts, one of which he spoke of as "so absurd that no Court of high standing could come to it," and declared that nothing "could justify war more completely than the defence of our trade and maritime rights." He then proceeded to quote from shipping reports of the London *Times*, which narrated the proceedings of the British men-of-war in convoying British vessels. In one case "Admiral WILKES had given characteristic orders that a British steamer, named the *Ruby*, was to be seized wherever found;" whereupon the *Ariadne* was dispatched in search of the *Ruby*—found her coming out of Matanzas and convoyed her to Havana, where, on returning from a voyage to Key West, he found Admiral WILKES' ship lying near her. "And of course," added the Marquis, "the *Ariadne* did not limit her services to convoying her from Matanzas to Havana. We shall probably hear by the next mail that she saw her clear of the attentions of Admiral WILKES and his cruisers before she left her finally, and that the *Ruby* has escaped the fate with which she has been threatened." Before this time the mail has brought the news to the Marquis that the *Ruby*, whose protection by convoy in this way he says was in accordance with what he had recommended, lies a wreck on the beach off Charleston, sunk by our fleet in endeavoring to break the blockade.

The Marquis then proceeded to denounce the blockade as inefficient, a farce, &c., &c. *He cited a remark made by Monroe in 1816*, that a blockade must be confined to particular ports, while we were now professing to blockade a coast two thousand five hundred miles long. He gave some facts about the running of the blockade, such as that four steamers had made seventeen successful runs through it in four months, &c., &c., and declared that "it was a farce to call this a blockade;" and yet we were maintaining it, although every man of common sense in the United States was now convinced that it was impossible to compel the Southern States to reënter the Union;" and he closed his speech by declaring that "it was the duty of the British Government not to allow these infractions of the maritime law to continue."

Earl RUSSELL answered this speech even more successfully than he did the former one. He spoke of it as a desultory lecture upon international law, founded, not upon the decisions of the Courts, but upon the Marquis' ideas of what it ought to be; and he proceeded to show that the law, as at present established, was very different from what the Marquis had claimed, in several particulars. He called attention to the inconsistency of the two grounds which the Marquis had taken—"one, that our commerce is of so perfectly innocent a character, that there can be no pretext for searching our ships, except a wish to vex and embarrass our commerce; and the other, that we are carrying on a most successful trade by running the blockade."

But Earl RUSSELL made one very ridiculous mistake in his answer to this second attack upon our Prize Courts. He says:

"With regard to the other question, the decisions in Prize Courts, I must say I imagine that the Constitution of the United States is such that, instead of cases brought at once before the Court of Admiralty, where generally you have a very eminent judge to preside, perfectly well acquainted with the law of nations, such cases go in the first instance before the District Courts, then, I think, before a Circuit Court, and it is only after a considerable delay that they come before the Supreme Court of the United States."

And he goes on, then, to praise our Supreme Court, and especially the Chief Justice, as one whose "memory is furnished with a knowledge of all the cases applicable to the questions that come before him, and whose decisions would be received with respect both in America and England."

Earl RUSSELL could not have made much search into the Constitution of the United States on this subject, or he would have learned that the District Courts of the United States are all "Courts of Admiralty, where generally you have very eminent Judges to preside," and the law reports would have shown him that their decisions are entitled to be received with as much respect as Judge TANEY's, unless where that Judge speaks the decision of the Supreme Court. Thus far the decisions of our District Judges in prize cases have been sustained by the Supreme Court, we believe, in every case which has been carried thither.

The Duke of Somerset closed the discussion very satisfactorily by saying that the last letter received from Admiral MILNE stated that the officers under his command "also have met Admiral WILKES have invariably expressed their sense of the courtesy and attention which he has shown them, and that in their intercourse, there had always been a feeling of mutual civility, frankness and cordiality."

This, of course, showed that the complaints against Admiral WILKES had their source not in interference on his part with lawful trade, but in the dissatisfaction felt by the blockade runners with his activity and watchfulness; *and this statement, with Earl RUSSELL's dissection of the Marquis' speech*, seems to have satisfied the House, for, without further discussion, his motion was negatived.

The turn which these discussions have taken, the acknowledgment by members of the Government of the causes of irritation on our part, their evident desire to maintain friendly relations with us, their determination not to act in haste, but "narrowly to examine the case and wait for anything that may be said by the other side," all speak well for England's not throwing her weight openly against us very soon.

THE HONORS OF WAR.—The War Department has sanctioned the issuing of medals and chevrons to the veterans who may rejoin the service after their regular period of enlistment has expired. Public virtue will not suffer by conspicuously distinguishing the men who have nobly offered their lives to maintain it. In every European army the gallantry of regiments, and even of individuals, is thus commemorated. The French soldier would rather part with his life than with one of the little medals that adorns his breast, and the English private who has been decorated for good service is notoriously more tractable, sober and amiable than he who has missed that honor. We have been too jealous of rewarding our humbler heroes with tangible tokens of their merit, arising mainly, perhaps, from the political notion that to be a citizen is the highest honor to which one can aspire, and that beyond that nothing in the shape of medals and chevrons can be desired to complete the round of human happiness. It is time enough that the sacrifices made in the present war, by almost every one connected with its prosecution, can only be adequately rewarded by the restoration of peace, and of that universal prosperity that prevailed before war was in the land. But the distribution of official honors, representing the applause of a nation for which the soldier fights, will not retard this consummation, whilst, if it but contribute a thrill of patriotic pride to the recipient, it will serve a worthy purpose. Will not the younger members of the army be emulous of the deeds that have thus won recognition? We are persuaded that to be worthy of such a diploma will be no unworthy object of ambition with them.

The Department proposes to issue these decorations as a reward for long service exclusively, and as an inducement for veterans to reënlist. This is right enough as far as it goes, and will undoubtedly be attended with good results. There are, we gladly believe, many patriotic soldiers who will prefer this token commemorating their valor, to the large bounties that are offered as an additional inducement to rejoin the ranks. But it must not be forgotten that there is a class who cannot reënlist, but who nevertheless have done their duty faithfully and nobly in the field. These are the maimed and the wounded, and in any distribution of honors, we hope that they will not be forgotten.

VALLANDIGHAM RUNS THE BLOCKADE.—While the friends of Mr. CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM are besieging Washington and invoking Mr. LINCOLN to relieve that gentleman from the judgment that consigns him to the boundaries of the Southern Confederacy, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM himself treats the judgment and the powers that decreed it with profound contempt, by boldly setting both at defiance. The ship news, yesterday, assured us that Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, some time since, "ran the blockade," (thus treating with marvelous disrespect the Secretary of the Navy,) and that he is already enjoying British protection at the Island of Bermuda. So that the candidate of the Ohio Democracy would seem to be no longer in need of the President's pardoning grace.

A compromise might be made of the possible future complications of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM's case to this effect: that he (VALLANDIGHAM) shall agree to remain out of the country *till he is elected Governor of Ohio*. We are fully persuaded that Mr. LINCOLN would and ought to make peace with the Vallandighamites on this basis.

One curious feature of VALLANDIGHAM's case remains to be explained. A Richmond paper says he delivered himself up to the rebels as a prisoner of war, and was "held as such while he remained in the Confederacy." If so, how did he get away? Who pardoned him? Who exchanged him?

THE PARSIMONY OF EXTRAVAGANCE.—That class of people whose calling imposes more distress on families, more burdens on society, and more expense on Governments than any other class known to our civilization, is always foremost and most notorious in its resistance to the very laws under which its license to do wrong is countenanced and protected. We can mean no other class, of course, than the more degraded liquor-dealers of this City. The Tax law of the late Congress imposed a license system on many professions and pursuits, and liquor-dealers came very fully under the general law. Each person engaged in the retail traffic of ardent spirits was required to pay to the Government an annual license on his business. The lower class of liquor-dealers in this City have formed a combination to resist the collection of this tax, and have engaged counsel to contest the matter. Forty or fifty suits have already been instituted against

liquor-dealing community; and as the penalty of disobeying the law is imprisonment as well as fine three times the amount of the license, there is reasonable hope of reaching and punishing the offenders.

It is gratifying to know that no other class of New-York population obstructs the tax laws of the Government.

OUR NEW ALLIES.—It appears that a number of Northern newspapers, declared contraband in Kansas and the Indian Territory, were seized, and burned in the streets of Leavenworth, a few days ago, and that a kind of "war dance" was performed by enthusiastic patriots around the bonfire. It is not so stated, but we have scarcely a doubt that this "war dance" was contributed by a detachment of the 10,000 "warlike Indians" that Mr. Commissioner Dole has just proposed to enlist as soldiers. The belt of scalps dangling about the waist of each naked Indian in this "war dance" must have proved not only a picturesque spectacle, but a salutary warning to every Copperhead and featherhead present; for it should be remembered that, excepting the scalps of the few hundred white persons lately massacred in Minnesota, Mr. Dole's loyal but very troublesome 10,000 Indians, soon to be enlisted in the military service, have taken all their tufted trophies from their copperheaded confreres of the Far West! These aboriginal patriots never spare their kind.

We would feel some alarm at the presence of these wild Indians on the "war path" in Kansas, but for the conviction that Mr. Dole, while recently "distributing among them five hundred thousand dollars to keep them peaceable," administered to each *the oath of allegiance*. Will the *Tribune's* Washington correspondent tell us if this is not so?

Virginia and Secession.

It is well known that the Convention of the State of Virginia, in 1860, though a very large majority of its members were elected as Union men, was cheated into voting for secession by the most flagrant falsehoods on the part of the secession leaders. The vote by yeas and nays has lately been published, from which it appears that 88 voted in favor of the measure and 55 against it. Among the *yeas* appears the name of EPPA HUNTON; and the following letter addressed to him a month before the vote was taken, by a prominent politician of the State, not only shows in the clearest manner the fraud of the whole programme, but indicates the influences under which it was perpetrated. The letter was recently found in Virginia, and has never before been published:

MARCH 13, 1860.

DEAR EPPA: I thought you promised to let us hear from you during the Old Woman's Convention. If you will redeem it now, however, I will be satisfied. *What hopes are there for disunion or civil war?* Will RANDOLPH, WISE'S or SCOTT'S resolutions pass? Harper I suppose are out of the question. I like RANDOLPH'S better than I expected. What does WISE mean? My interpretation is that Virginia will never vote herself *directly* out of the Union—*that it is necessary to feel her toe in it*, and that the way to do that is to make her *demand* what she *claims*, and vote at the *same time* disunion as the alternative. I had fully made up my mind to move South at once, but I begin to hope that our submissionists will have to try the cartridge-box before they will be allowed to carry Virginia into the arms of the Republicans; and in that contest I mean to be counted in. *The ballot-box has said submission*, but I am fully satisfied that the cartridge-box will tell a different story. At least I am willing to wait the issue. If we cannot save the old State, we can at least leave nothing but ruin for the Yankees to exult over.

I wish WISE would take the Richmond Grays, drive the Convention out of the window, and call for Davis and the Southern rights' men to come to his aid.

How many votes could HAMMOND receive on? Why did you not pitch into HAMMOND? You had answered that speech at least twenty times during the canvass, and I supposed your hand was in. Was there ever a man so inconsistent as the delegate from Minnesota? I know of my own personal knowledge that in 1850 he stood upon YANCEY'S Slaughter letter—I mean the participating ides—and I well remember that he and I, and ORR, of South Carolina, and BOCOCK walked out the Springs road during the canvass of 1851, and that he and ORR argued the question of military secession or coöperation—BRANCH insisting that if Caroline had gone alone she would have dragged the others with her, and ORR urging that they were not ready to sustain her.

Why, he has turned half Tariff man, also. And HON. ROBT. TOOMBS, I suppose, is in his glory ruling his mob of submissionists and resurrection Whigs. Truly, peace is precious and shame is cheap. If the Lord will only give one fair field to the resistants and submissionists before our disgrace is settled, I will be ready to say, "Now, Lord, let thy servant depart in peace."

Tell me, how does LINCOLN come on? *Is wholly doing its duty?* There is an immense interest felt in his health by some dear friends of his. *If he should be taken from us, we would mourn our untimely loss in several glasses of "single shot."* By the way, I wish you would see some of the Military Committee of the House, and suggest to them the propriety of permitting fines among the volunteers to be collected by *copies*. I need not explain this important matter to you. I have seen enough to know that it is indispensable. If they would allow each company to organize its own Court martial, from which no appeal, except when punishments were serious, would be allowed, it would greatly improve our volunteer system. It is impossible to keep up such companies in the country, unless the Captain is armed with strong authority. Write to me and give me your views.

Your friend, truly, W. H. PAYNE.

P. S.—It is reported this morning that Carolina has compelled LINCOLN to recall ANDERSON. I trust in God that he will make him march under the yoke. Now for Fort Pickens and "a little more grape, Capt. BRAGG."

Amusements.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—On the "glorious Fourth" there will be great dramatic doings, under the direction of Messrs. GAYLER and BAKER, at the Brooklyn Academy. Miss EMILY THORNE and the greater part of Mr. WALLACK'S company are advertised to delight and astonish our Brooklyn friends, both morning and afternoon.

The National Finances.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 2.

The subscription agent reports the sale of $700,000 five twenties at the various agencies to-day. A large proportion of this amount came from the West, which continues her noble support to the Government in subscriptions which amount to $300,000 daily. While her sons are using arduous service in *the Valley of the Mississippi, her sturdy capitalists* and farmers do not neglect the equally important duty of supplying the Government with means to support the army and navy. The deliveries of bonds are being made to the 11th of June.

Attempted Assassination of Gov. Yates.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, July 2.

Gov. YATES, of Illinois, was shot at through a window, while writing in his office, at his residence in Springfield, at a late hour last night. He was not injured. There is no clue to the perpetrator.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

Gen. Rosecrans in Possession of Tullahoma.

Retreat of Bragg in the Direction of Winchester.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 2.

The following was received this evening:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, TULLAHOMA, TENN., Wednesday, July 1, *via* MURFREESBORO, Thursday, July 2.

Maj.-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

I telegraphed you on Sunday the occupation of Shelbyville and Manchester.

On Monday it rained hard all day, rendering the roads impassable. It was found impossible to move our artillery or to get our troops into position until this morning, when a general advance was ordered.

Gen. THOMAS yesterday made a reconnoissance on two roads, and Gen. MCCOOK on one road, reporting the enemy in force at this place, with the addition of BUCKNER'S division, which arrived Monday evening.

On advancing, this morning, it was found that the enemy had fled in haste last night, much demoralized, leaving strong fortifications, a small quantity of stores, and three siege guns in our possession. They took the direction of Winchester, Tennessee.

Gen. THOMAS should be on their flank to-night. Gens. BURNSIDE and BRANNAN marched into town at 11½ o'clock to-day, taking a few prisoners.

W. S. ROSECRANS, Major-General.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 2.

ACCIDENT TO MRS. LINCOLN.

Mrs. LINCOLN met with an accident this forenoon. Her horses took fright and ran away as she was riding from the Soldier's Home to the city. Seeing her imminent danger she leaped from the carriage, and was stunned and severely bruised, but no bones were broken. Surgeons from Mount Pleasant Hospital were promptly in attendance. She soon recovered sufficiently to be taken to the White House.

THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments and promotions are made in the Post-office Department: J. R. H. DOTY, promoted to a third-class Clerkship, *vice* J. E. Tedhunter, removed. David Lenox, promoted to a second-class Clerkship, *vice* Doty, promoted. R. A. Scott, promoted to a first-class Clerkship. G. C. Capron, appointed a first-class Clerk, *vice* Lenox, promoted. C. P. Russell, appointed Temporary Clerk, *vice* G. C. Capron, transferred.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Postmaster-General BLAIR has ruled that under the new postal law Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue are not entitled to the franking privilege, as formerly.

NAVAL ORDERS.

The following orders were issued this morning: Commander AARON K. HUGHES is ordered to the command of the gunboat *Genesee*, at Port Royal, S. C., *vice* Commander A. J. Drake, detached; Lieut.-Commander D. L. Braine is detached from the command of the *Monticello*, and granted two weeks' leave of absence; Fred. Schaeber, Jos. H. Diamond, Geiss McAllister, Richd. F. Edwards, Robt. Crawford, Conrad J. Habigaurst, Jas. McGregor, Jacob McMurray, Benj. R. Stevens, Thos. W. Flick and William Bond are qualified as Third Assistant Engineers. Hayden T. French, appointed Ensign, is ordered for final examination. Second Assistant Engineer J. C. Hull is promoted to First Assistant. Third Assistants F. H. Fletcher, John Butterworth, Thomas W. Rae, Thomas Lynch and Henry H. Burritt are promoted Second Assistant Engineers.

ORDERED TO DUTY.

A general order issued to-day directs Aides-de-Camp and other staff officers, attached to General officers not now in command, to join their regiments forthwith, if company officers. General Staff officers, or additional Aides-de-Camp, will immediately report by letter to the Adjutant-General for assignment to duty.

PROMOTED.

Assistant Surgeons J. W. LAWTON, J. R. MORRISON, John W. MINTZER, A. M. WILDER, Philip HARVEY, Jas. BELLANGE, and John L. TODD, have been promoted Surgeons in the volunteer army. Assistant Surgeon-General WOOD is now absent on leave to recruit his health.

APPOINTMENT.

Capt. C. L. WISE, of this city, has been appointed General Superintendent and Disbursing Agent of the United States Capitol extension of the new dome and the Patent office buildings.

BAIL.

W. D. WALLACE, editor of the *Star*, lately indicted for treason, arrived in town yesterday and gave bail.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 2.

A DECISION FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The Secretary of the Treasury, having considered the report of Collector BARNEY on the claim of Messrs. CAMPBELL & TRAVIS, for drawback of duty exacted under the fourteenth section of the Tariff act of July 14, 1862, decides:

"The fourth section of the act of August 5, 1861, provides 'that there shall be allowed on all articles wholly manufactured of materials imported, on on which duties have been paid, when exported, a drawback equal in amount to the duty paid.'

"In all previous drawback laws were restrictions were intended to be imposed, such restrictions have been expressed in the text of such laws. There being no such restrictions in the several drawback laws at present in force, I am of opinion that the parties are entitled to a drawback of the whole amount of duties paid by them on the importation, subject to the usual deduction, and you are hereby authorized and instructed to allow the same."

THE DISTRICT MILITIA.

The city papers contain notices calling on the various District military associations to attend adjourned meetings. The clerks of the several Government Departments are not exempt from general muster. The martial spirit is revived.

THE CAYUGA.

The French sloop-of-war *Catinat* has arrived at the Washington navy-yard.

AN IMPORTANT PRIZE.

Capture of the Steamer Victory.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 2.

The prize steamer *Victory*, with 1,000 bales of cotton on board, has arrived here. She was captured on the 21st ult., in lat. 25° 44', long. 79° 24', by the gunboat *Santiago de Cuba*. She was bound from Wilmington to Nassau.

The *Victory* was in charge of Acting Master E. C. MURDEN, of the Confederate navy.

The prize was sent here in charge of Acting Master PRICE, of the *Santiago de Cuba*.

Arrivals in the City.

Adj.-Gen. Sprague, Albany; Hon. Alfred Ely, Rochester; Hon. T. M. Edwards, Member of Congress from New-Hampshire; J. Y. P. Quackenbush, Surgeon-General of this State; Jas. S. Mattes, Inspector-General of Steamboats; Hon. Wm. Kelly, *Rhinebeck*, and *Majors Tillman* and *Hall*, U. S. Army, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Commodore John Pradley, F. C. Hills and John L. Fox, U. S. N.; Col. A. G. Hazard, Connecticut; Lieut.-Col. Louis H. Pelouze, U. S. A.; Maj. S. D. Farnsworth, Paymaster, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.; Paymaster Jacob Sallade, wife and son, U. S. A., Ben Field, Albion; E. Evelith, Washington; and Charles H. Welling, Philadelphia, are at the Astor House.

LONG BRANCH.—It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company have reduced their fare to Long Branch for the Fourth of July.

THE PENINSULA CAMPAIGN.

The Movement up York River—Sketch of Gen. W. S. Foster—The Brigade under his Command.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY, FAR UP THE YORK RIVER, Sunday, June 28, 1863.

Military movements of the most important character are now in progress here. Indeed they have proceeded so far, that a mere announcement of them, unaccompanied by details, cannot possibly be construed as injurious to the interests of the Government.

For purposes of future reference, and present popular information, a brief sketch of the recent formation of the First brigade, First division, Seventh army corps, which I know will not fail to do its full share in rendering victorious the shock of the coming conflict, will not be deemed inappropriate or ill-timed. After my narration, however, you will be better enabled to judge of the fairness of my opinion.

The commander of the brigade is Brig.-Gen. ROSWELL SABBOSA FOSTER, late Colonel of the gallant and tried Thirteenth Indiana, and to whom I alluded in my last. Gen. FOSTER is a native of Indiana, where at the breaking out of the rebellion he was deeply and remuneratively engaged in mercantile pursuits, which, however, he, in response to a boundless patriotic enthusiasm, immediately forsook, in behalf of the insulted symbol of his country. He joined the war as the colonel as a private in the well-remembered company known as the Indianapolis City Grays. Gen. FOSTER was soon promoted to the Chancellorship of his commandery, which position had often been tendered him in the previous hours of peace, but which he necessarily declined until the pacification of the command in the field were devolved upon him by his comrades, in an imperative decision from which there was no possible appeal, after his influence had effected their active coöperation in the war as a part of the Army of the Potomac. In this capacity Gen. FOSTER saw brilliant service in Western Virginia. At the expiration of the term of service of the Eleventh Indiana, the General was promoted to be Major of the famous Thirteenth Indiana, from which position he rose to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy, and upon the promotion of Brig.-Gen. ISAAC C. SULLIVAN, the former Commander of the Thirteenth, its honored Colonelcy was devolved upon the gallant FOSTER. Gen. FOSTER saw exceedingly honorable and conspicuous service under Gen. LEW WALLACE, of Department of the Cumberland, out of fairly he said to have earned his promotion upon the battle of that best and most desirable of all traits, questionless devotion to the Union cause, added to gallantry in the field. Gen. FOSTER'S brigade, to the command of which he has just been assigned, is composed of the Thirteenth Indiana, the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth New-York, Col. CLARANCE BUEL, (who, having been severely wounded in the affair on the Edenton Road on the 24th of April, deceived the decoration of the Medal of Honor,) Col. MCLEAN, one of the wounded heroes of the battle of Shiloh;) the One Hundred and Twelfth New-York, Col. BRAKE commanding; the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Pennsylvania Militia, Col. BURLEY, and the One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Col. RUSSELL. The elements of the brigade are, in some respects anomalous, two of its regiments being composed of conscripts from the imported State Pennsylvania militia. But they take to the brigade for valuable results. One thing is certain, and upon positive action in the field—the Thirteenth Indiana and the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth New-York are congenial companions, no less in the midst of ensanguined strife than amid the more gracious amenities and pleasures of well-ordered camp life. Gen. FOSTER'S Staff is announced as follows:

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General—Lieut. SETH E. MARVIN, of the One Hundred and Twelfth New-York.

Assistant Inspector-General—Lieut. THOMAS BLANCHARD EATON, of the One Hundred and Sixth-ninth New-York.

Commissary of Subsistence—Capt. E. S. CONYNGHAM, United States Volunteers.

Acting Assistant Quartermaster—Lieut. GEORGE W. BAKER, Thirteenth Indiana.

Acting Aid-de-Camp—Lieut. DAVID S. DOANE, Thirteenth Indiana.

His Excellency Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, has congratulated Lieut.-Col. CYRUS JOURDAN DOANE to be Colonel of the Thirteenth Indiana, in place of Gen. FOSTER, promoted. The accession of Col. DOANE to the command of this veteran, patriotic, accomplished and brave regiment is an honor of which he may well be proud. Col. DOANE came out with the Thirteenth as Captain, and served with marked distinction successively in the battles of Rich Mountain, Green Brier, Alleghany, Winchester, Summerville, Deserted Farm and the late Blackwater campaign.

On the Edenton road I was a personal observer of the unremitting valor, self-sacrificing devotion and earnest bravery of these gallant boys, then under command of Col. DOANE. The career of the regiment is already sanctified in the blood of two of its officers, Lieuts. BARNARD COUSAN and WILLIAM JONES. The One Hundred and Twelfth New-York is under the command of Col. J. C. DRAKE. It was raised in the western portion of the old commerce-loving seventy-eighty. During the twenty-three days investment of Suffolk by the rebels, Col. DRAKE and his command did very valuable service, and were liberally complimented by Maj.-Gen. PECK. The One Hundred and Twelfth is an excellent regiment, and is full of the genuine spirit.

The One Hundred and Sixty-ninth New-York is composed of some of the best material the State has sent to the field. Col. BUEL, Lieut.-Col. MCCORMAN and Maj. ALDEN comprise a superior list of Field officers. I have seen the regiment under fire, when two of its Field officers were wounded, and the boys did nobly. One of these was its first action, and the result of its conduct was a special order, commending the courage and tenacity of the command.

As I write, several hundred heart-loads of rebel prisoners have passed down the York River, indicative of "somebody's having been hurt."

I am much indebted to ELIAS M. STEVENS, Postmaster of Gen. HASLAND'S brigade, Third division, Ninth army corps, for accommodating promptness in agreeing to forward this dispatch under the circumstances which it goes to you.

Death of an Officer.

HARRISBURG, Penn., July 2.

Gen. R. C. HALE, Quartermaster-General of this State, died to-day at Readville, Mifflin County, after a protracted illness.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news-summary—being a carefully synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed form a correct record of the whole series of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $2; two copies one year, $3; five copies one year, $10. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Extract of the Night Blooming Cereus.

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,

Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.

A sample bottle open for inspection.

PHALON & SON,

Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST.—A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Second-Hand Safes FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH, At No. 109 Maiden-lane.

Sewing-machines to Rent, And for Sale—New and Second-Hand. V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway, Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Boots.—Second-hand call-boot, very fast and cheap; also, 100 pleasure and fancy boots on hand. INGERSOLL'S Largest and Cheapest Boot Bazaar in the World, Nos. 363 and 365 South-st.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. LAUBADER, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 707 Broadway.

The sale of the Plantation Bitters is without precedent in the history of the trade. There is no secret in the matter. They are an open the most speedy, unrivalled health-restorer ever discovered. It requires but a single trial to understand this. Their purity can always be relied upon. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Camomile Bark, Dandelion, Chamomile Flowers, Lavender Flowers, Wintergreen, Anise, Clover Buds, Orange peel, Snake-root, Caraway, Coriander, Burdock.

S.—T.—1863—X. &c.

They are especially recommended to clergymen, public speakers, and persons of literary habits and sedentary life, who require free digestion, a tonic for food, and clear mental faculties.

Delicate females and weak persons are certain to find in these Bitters what they have so long looked for.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.

They create a healthy appetite.

They are an antidote to change of water and diet.

They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.

They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.

They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.

They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.

They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.

They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.

They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak and strong, and are educated nature's great restorer.

The following startling and emphatic statements can be seen at our office.

Letter of Rev. E. F. CRANE, Chaplain of the 105th New-York regiment:

NEAR ANTIETAM CREEK, March 4, 1863.

Owing to the great exposure and terrible dissipation after the battle of Antietam, I was utterly prostrated and very sick. My stomach would not retain medicine. An article called Plantation Bitters, prepared by Dr. DRAKE, of New-York, was prescribed to give me strength and an appetite. To my great surprise, they gave me immediate relief. Two bottles almost allowed me to join my regiment. * * * * I have since seen them used in many cases, and can free to say, for hospital or private purposes I know of nothing like them.

Rev. E. F. CRANE, Chaplain.

Letter from the Rev. N. E. GILES, St. Clairsville, Pa.

GENTLEMEN: You were kind enough, on a former occasion to send me a half dozen bottles of Plantation Bitters, for $3 00. My wife having derived so much benefit from the use of these Bitters, I desire her to continue them, and you will please send us six bottles more for the money inclosed.

I am, very truly, yours,

N. E. GILES, Pastor German Reformed Church.

SOLDIERS' HOME, SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, CINCINNATI, OHIO, Jan. 15, 1863.

I have given your Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our noble soldiers who stop here, more or less disabled from various causes, and the effect is marvelous and gratifying.

Such a preparation as this is I heartily wish in every family, in every hospital, and at hand on every battle field.

G. W. D. ANDREWS, Superintendent.

Dr. W. A. CHENEY, Surgeon of the Tenth Vermont regiment, writes: "I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect, and harmless tonic I ever used."

WILLARD'S HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21, 1863.

GENTLEMEN:—We require another supply of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which daily increases with the guests of our house. Respectfully,

BYERS, CHAMBERS & Co.

&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

Be sure that every bottle bears the fac-simile of our signature on a steel plate label, with our private stamp over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,

No. 289 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold by all respectable Druggists, Physicians, Grocers, Hotels, Saloons, and country dealers.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

July Fourth Exhibitions.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE.

LILLIENDAHL'S EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS.

Warranted best in quality and cheapest. Order early on account of the great rush just preceding the Fourth.

FUNSTON & SOOFIELD, General Agents, No. 62 John-st., near William.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.

Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Fourth July—Great Collars, WINDSOR TIES, READY-MADE SHIRTS, At IRA PEREGO & SONS, No. 178 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Attention! Flags, Flags for the Fourth of JULY.—A large and splendid assortment of Flags and Pennants, made of the best quality of English bunting, at the United States Flag depot, No. 55 East Broadway.

C. H. TYLER, Proprietor.

Ladies for the Country, wishing gaiters, Balmorals, Congress gaiters, wedding slips, &c., with boys' and misses' boots and shoes, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor Place, (second floor) N. Also Philadelphia and Boston. Only bronze of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.

The cheapest cash clothing establishment in the City.

GEO. A. HUNTER & CO.

For the Hair, Batty's Trichogenous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED.

MANN—TAYLOR.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 2, by Rev. Dr. Storrs, Mr. THOMAS MANN to Miss HATTIE, of Portland, and MARY E. TAYLOR, of Brooklyn.

MOORE—ROSE.—On Wednesday, July 1, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. R. M. Hatfield, Mr. JAMES W. MOORE and Miss JENNIE ROSE, eldest daughter of John Rose, Esq., all of Brooklyn. No cards issued.

WOODRUFF—SANFORD.—In New-Haven, Conn., on Tuesday, June 30, by Rev. Mr. Harwood, Rector of Trinity Church, CHARLES H. WOODRUFF, Esq., of this City, and KITTY G., daughter of Wm. B. Sanford, Esq., of New-Haven.

DIED.

FLANNER.—In Washington, on Wednesday, June 17, Captain JAMES FLANNER, infant son of Thomas and Laura S. Flanner, aged ten months.

RANKIN.—In Bergen, N. J., on Tuesday, June 30, in the 21st year of a blessed immortality, SOPHIA A. RANKIN, wife of William B. Dorling, aged 21.

The relatives and friends, of the family, and those of her sons, William, jr., and Samuel E. Dorling, and of her son-in-law, George L. Weed, and the late F. H. Rogers, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from the residence of George L. Weed, Bergen, on Friday, July 3, at 2 o'clock P. M.

THOMAS.—On Wednesday, July 1, THOMAS MORRIS, Sr., aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 63 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock, on Sunday, July 5.

THOMAS.—On Wednesday, July 1, REBECCAH SANGER, wife of Mr. Thomas, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 3d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, Orange, N. J. A train leaves New-York, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 11½ o'clock A. M., stopping at the Brick Church Station.

TILFORD.—On Thursday, July 2, HARRIET H. DE FOE, wife of JAMES A. TILFORD.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 116 Hanson-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, July 5, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WHITE.—On Thursday morning, July 2, after a short and severe illness, THOMAS WHITE.

The friends of the family, and also the members and congregation of the Harlem Presbyterian Church, on 127th-st., near 3d-av., are invited to attend the funeral, this day, Friday, July 3, at 1 o'clock P. M. Services to be held in the Church.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, STATE CLASS 202.—July 2, 1863.

60, 52, 39, 71, 77, 37, 16, 70, 2, 25, 34, 6, 59, 5, 66, 41.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 203.—July 2, 1863.

36, 29, 22, 54, 26, 31, 46, 53, 6.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS THE PILLS THAT CURE.

There are thousands of persons who have for years been dosing with some favorite Pills, and imagine that they cannot live without them. When we hear that a man has been taking rock and rock "pills for years," it is fair to presume he is taking a worthless remedy. Yet there are many who have been afflicted with Costiveness, Indigestion, Constipation, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, &c., for years, and from habit have used some favorite Pill that affords more temporary relief, without thinking that the Pills they are taking increase the original complaint. Now we guarantee that if those misguided people will take RADWAY'S PILLS, that from one to six boxes will cure them. Sold at No. 87 Maiden-lane, corner of Gold-st., and by all Druggists.

CLOTHING FOR YOUTHS AND CHILDREN, OF LINEN AND MARSEILLES AND SUMMER WOOLENS.

Also, Gentlemen's very fine, and Boys' entirely new.

DEVLIN & CO.,

Corner BROADWAY and GRAND-ST.,

Corner BROADWAY and WARREN-ST.

FLAX AND HEMP DRESSER.

MALLORY & SANDFORD, Room No. 26 Harlem Railroad Building, have sold 77 of their machines since the 2d October last. The machine will save its cost in one season's use; can be driven by any of the horse-powers in use; does not require skilled labor to operate it. Send for circular.

MARTIN'S LIFE CORDIAL.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY FOR CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, CHOLERA INFANTUM, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, SUMMER COMPLAINT, PAIN AND CRAMPS IN THE STOMACH, SOUR STOMACH AND HEARTBURN.

It relieves those distressing symptoms of DYSPEPSIA, NAUSEA and RISING of FOOD so common, and as a SOOTHING SYRUP for CHILDREN, it has no equal. It regulates the bowels, allays pain, and under its very Seraphic effects the child gently drops into a quiet slumber, and awakes refreshed and invigorated. It is very pleasant to the taste, and children, instead of requiring to take it, cry for the medicine after once tasting it. Call for circular and read certificates from such men as Prof. N. F. HILL, of Brown University; Rev. HORACE JAMES, of Worcester, Mass., now Chaplain of the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts; Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, of Boston, Mass., and others in the army, and others.

N. B.—This article is warranted, even in the most obstinate cases, and Agents are particularly requested to pay back the money, where satisfactory evidence is given that the conditions have not been complied with.

Agents in New-York City:

H. G. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row.
J. C. WELLS & CO., No. 118 Franklin-st.
RUSHTON & CO., No. 36 Astor House.
CRAWFORD, MACK & CO., Prescott House.
W. H. GRAY, No. 363 Broadway.

ROCKAWAY, L. I., SEA-BATHING.

The Pavilion Hotel is now open for the Season. Gentlemen's rooms en suite for families, or single rooms, can be engaged by addressing E. DAINBRIDGE.

POPULAR HITS.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS FOR ALBUMS, OF

The Blue Beard of New-Orleans.
The Emperor of China.
The Queen of Sheba.
The Intelligent Contraband.
The New-York Fire Boy.
The Queen, Emperor of China's Ship-builder.
The Angel of Peace.
The Happy Governor of Minnesota.
The Fellow Lion, On and Off the Rampage.
Fighting Joe.
Black Horse Jeb.
Price 15 cents. Can be sent by mail.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY,
No. 501 Broadway, N. Y.

SPRING AND SUMMER.

I have just completed my extensive stock of SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, not surpassed in the way of assortment, taste, style, or price in this City. The custom room, children's and furnishing department not equaled. Entire satisfaction given, or money returned. Please call and examine for yourselves.

C. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

STEEL COLLARS

ENAMELED WHITE.

Having the appearance and comfort of linen, have been worn in England for the last two years in preference to any other collar, as they are readily cleaned in one minute.

To military men or travelers they are invaluable.

Price 50 cents; sent by post on receipt of 50 12.

Wholesale and retail.

S. W. H. WARD,
No. 387 Broadway, New-York.

Agents wanted. New-York Mills Shirts ready-made and to measure.

ARE YOU FOOT-SORE AND LAME from traveling over the hot pavements? Find immediate relief in Dr. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut. Sold everywhere.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH.

For the Laundry, and KINGSFORD'S CORN STARCH.

For Puddings, Custards, Blanc Mange, Ice Cream, &c. AFFORD THE BEST VALUE TO THE CONSUMER.

For fourteen years in universal use, they have stood unrivaled by any other Starch, and can always be depended upon as in every respect perfect.

V. L.

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY IMMEDIATELY CURED by Dr. TOBIAS' VENITIAN LINIMENT. It never fails. At this season, no family should be without it. Only 25 cents. Warranted perfectly harmless to take internally. Sold by all druggists.

BEDS, MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, &c.

Good and cheap, at WILLARD'S, No. 344 Hudson-st., Corner Houston-st.

MOSQUITO NETS.

MOSQUITO LACE,

all new styles of PATENT CANOPIES, RINGS, AND FRAMES. G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 289 BROADWAY, New-York.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF LAND IN PELHAM, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—A parcel of 20 acres, handsomely situated in the town of Pelham, adjoining the premises of Charles Coudert, Esq., will be sold by the Administrators of James Kay, deceased, on FRIDAY, the 3d of July, at 11 o'clock. Terms easy. The 5:30 train on the New-Haven Railroad stops at Pelhamville, near the premises.

DELICIOUS ICE CREAM CAN BE MADE in the ARCTIC FREEZER IN FOUR MINUTES. Don't waste your time or ice with those that require all day to do the work.

E. S. & I. TORREY, Manufacturers,
No. 12 Maiden-lane, New-York.

DON'T WASTE YOUR ICE—AS THE ARCTIC Freezer will freeze cream in less than one-half the time of any other; a corresponding saving of ice is effected. Families in selecting freezers will bear these points in mind. E. S. & I. TORREY, Manufacturers, No. 12 Maiden-lane.

THE ARCTIC FREEZER WILL FREEZE cream in less than one-half the time of any other freezer.

THE ARCTIC FREEZER makes much less ice than any other.

THE ARCTIC FREEZER makes smoother and lighter cream than any other freezer. E. S. & I. TORREY, Manufacturers, No. 12 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—25 PER CENT. Premium paid for prizes. Information furnished. Highest price paid for Doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

GEN. KEARNY LEADING A CHARGE. Correct, complete and spirited picture in CARD PHOTOGRAPH FOR ALBUMS. Price 15 cents. E. & H. T. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway, N. Y.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—ALBUMENIZED Paper for Carte de Visite. The best is made by E. & H. T. ANTHONY, Manufacturers of Photo Materials, 501 Broadway, N. Y. Formula for silvering, &c., furnished to purchasers.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

REV. EDWARD'S

LIFE ON A GEORGIAN PLANTATION.

HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York.

PUBLISH THIS DAY:

JOURNAL OF A RESIDENCE ON A GEORGIAN PLANTATION IN 1838-39. By FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE. 12mo, Cloth, $1 25.

"The Journal

FINANCIAL.

United States Treasury,
New-York, June 30, 1863.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY of the Treasury, I hereby give notice that I will, until the 31st day of July, inclusive, receive subscriptions for any of the United States Bonds of the issue of 1861, bearing six (6) per cent. interest in gold coin, commonly known as Five-Twenties.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

LAKE ERIE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.

The Lake Erie and Pacific Railroad Company, in the State of Indiana, now offer for sale their entire issue of $300,000 First, and only, Mortgage Bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

These bonds are secured by a DEED OF TRUST, constituting the FIRST and ONLY lien upon the entire Road, its franchises, appurtenances, rolling stock, &c.

Portion is along the White Water Valley, from Brookville to Union; a distance of about sixty miles, and passes through the richest, best cultivated and most densely populated portion of the State of Indiana.

The road is the CENTRAL SECTION of the otherwise completed TRUNK LINE, connecting the great South-west at LOUISVILLE, Ky., on the Ohio River, and at an early day with TOLEDO and SANDUSKY, on Lake Erie.

The Company is wholly without debt (except its floating debt) and being strong in its local traffic, and enhancing with rapid pace that constantly largely increasing volume of its revenues, the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, with great confidence, invite the attention of capitalists to these securities, believing that they offer an opportunity for a first-class railroad investment, than which, in their judgment, there is no better to be had.

The published exhibits of the Company, together with many showing the locality and advantages of the Road, can be had from either of the Trustees of the Deed of Trust, in this City, named below, and from other where the bonds are only to be had.

TRUSTEES:
GEORGE A. ROBBINS,
No. 24 William-st.
GEORGE T. M. DAVIS,
No. 41 Exchange-place.

New-York, May 15, 1863.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.
CHECKS on CITY BANKS received in payment.
INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND for sale at market rate—
U. S. 6s, 1881.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—
Interest payable in Gold.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—
Interest payable in Currency.
SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.
VERMILYE & CO.

YOUNG & HALLOCK,
EXCHANGE AND BANKING OFFICE,
No. 2 Park-place, corner Broadway.
EDWARD R. YOUNG, } Broadway Bank Building, N.Y.
LEWIS S. HALLOCK, } Uniondale, L.I.
UNCURRENT MONEY AND SPECIE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
COLLECTIONS MADE IN ALL PARTS OF THE U. S.
REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.
The gold received for interest on investments promptly remitted at the market price by express, or bills drawn at sight.
EXCHANGE, SON & CO.,
No. 49 Exchange-place.

ROBERT LOWDEN,
(Late of the firm of Johnson & Lowden,)
FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER,
No. 42 Pine-st.,
CALIFORNIA COUPONS PURCHASED.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

MANUFACTURERS' BANK, BROOKLYN, N. Y.—DIVIDEND.—A regular Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., and an Extra Dividend of Five per Cent., have been duly declared, payable on demand, free of Government tax.
T. C. DISBROW, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' BANK, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
INCREASE OF CAPITAL.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—At a special meeting of the Directors of the Bank, held June 30, 1863, the following resolution was duly passed:
Resolved, That the Capital Stock of the Manufacturers' Bank be increased SIXTY thousand dollars, so that its entire capital shall be two hundred and ten thousand dollars.
Resolved, That those who are stockholders on the 6th day of July next, shall have the right between the 6th and 20th days of July next, to subscribe for the said additional stock at par, in the proportion of two shares for each five owned by the subscribers.
Resolved, That books for the subscription by stockholders be opened at the Bank on the 6th day of July next, and continue open until 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 20th day of July, when they shall be closed; and that all shares then remaining unsubscribed be sold at public auction, at the Long Building, New-York, on the 21st day of July next, to the highest bidder, but at not less than par, for the benefit of the Bank, except that subscribers who would be entitled to fractional parts of Shares, shall have the benefit of the premium upon their fractions, and parcels of less than three shares shall be sold.
Payment on or before the 24th day of July, of their desire to subscribe, shall have the like benefit.
Resolved, That the increased Capital shall be paid in on or before the 20th day of July next, that subscriptions remaining unpaid at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day shall be deemed and held void, and the shares subscribed for, but not taken, shall be sold at public auction for the benefit of the Bank, at the time and place above mentioned. By order of the Board,
JOHN 30, 1863. T. C. DISBROW, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PHOENIX FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1863.
THE FOLLOWING NAMED GENTLEMEN were elected Directors of this Company at the annual Election held on the 16th June, instant:

John W. Lewis,	Henry S. Terbell,	Samuel Raynor,
Matthias Clark,	Cornelius Stephens,	Samuel Birdsall,
Abraham Leggett,	D. J. Ke's's Steward,	Thomas J. Slauck,
Thomas Williams,	William Hertzel,	Crowell Adams,
Alfred Harmon,	Charles P. Hunting,	David Groesbeck,
George Warner,	John O. Moore,	J. C. Blauvelt,
Chris. Gwyer,	Matthias Bleecker,	Peter J. Schultz,
Simon Shindler,	Peter Boerum,	Albert Mann,
John P. Velverton,	Abr'm. R. Van Nest,	Levi Van Riper,
James H. Titus,	Cornelius Schaniel,	Jacob Hopkins,
Solomon Brass,	Peter P. Christ,	Joseph H. Wood,
William Meir,	Joseph B. Miller,	

At a meeting of the Board, held on 22d June, instant, MATTHIAS CLARK, Esq., was unanimously reflected President, for the ensuing year.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT STATE OF NEW-YORK.
ALBANY, March 31, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 256, Laws of 1863, which requires the note issues of the Bowery Bank, of the City of New-York, will be redeemed at par by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York Bank of Commerce, in the City of New-York, for the term of six years from the date, and not thereafter.
The outstanding circulating notes of said Bank must be presented to aforesaid for redemption within six years from the date of this notice, and all notes which shall not be then presented for redemption and payment within the time this specified will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent of the Banking Department, for their redemption.
H. H. VAN DYCK,
Superintendent.

CHICAGO CITY MUNICIPAL COUPONS.
Chicago City Water Loan Coupons.
Albany City Coupons.
Detroit and Pontiac Railroad Coupons.
Detroit and Milwaukie Railroad Funded Coupons.
Buffalo and State Line Railroad Coupons.
Also
Interest on New-York State 6 per Cent. Stock Loan to Commissioners' and Troy Railroad.
Interest on New-York State 6 per Cent. Stock Loan to Plank-road Companies.
Vouchers due July 1, will be paid on presentation at our Banking House.
DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO.

NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that the books will be open for subscriptions on the stock of the National Union Life and Limb Insurance Company of New-York, incorporated by act of the Legislature of said State of New-York, on the 4th April, 1863, at the office of S. DRAPER, No. 52 Pine-st., New-York, on the 6th day of July, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M. This notice is given in pursuance of section 5 of said act of incorporation.
S. Draper, Samuel J. Glazer, E. G. Post, Jas. L. Smith, A. Jones, Committee.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1863.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR 11 Directors and Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, July 14, 1863. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
F. R. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Brokers' Board, No. 2 Pine-st.
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 23 Exchange-place.

SOMES, BROWN & CO. COLLECT CLAIMS against the Government and procure patents; procure for contractors purchase Quartermasters', Ordnance, Navy Agents' and other vouchers; procure settlement of arrears of Pay, Bounty and Pensions. No. 2 PARK-PLACE, N. Y., and 426 22d-st., WASHINGTON, D. C.

COUPONS OF SAN FRANCISCO CITY and California State Bonds bought on best terms or sold short. All prime California Securities bought and sold on commission. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., 70 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA AND WASHOE SILVER Mining Stocks bought and sold on commission by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

BILLS ON SAN FRANCISCO FOR SALE and credits available in Pacific States issued by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to actual agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.
FISH & HATCH,
BANKERS, NO. 32 WALL-ST., N. Y.

AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES "5-20" YEAR (6 PER CENT.) LOAN.
Office of Livermore, Clews & Co.,
No. 34 Wall-st.

We supply these bonds, at agents, in all denominations, "at par" interest in gold, commencing to the government upon deposit of the money.
The privilege of subscribing to this Loan will cease on and after July 1, 1863.
Orders, accompanied by draft on New-York or current funds, will receive prompt attention.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers,
and Dealers in Securities and Gold.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY, EASTERN DIVISION.
Gen. FREMONT, President of the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, has appointed SAMUEL HALLETT & CO., General Financial Agents of the Company, and for the purpose of increasing their facilities, has placed with them available cash securities to the amount of two millions of dollars, to remain with the house until the road is completed, and to be used by them in such way as they may deem best calculated to secure the speedy completion of the railway.
JULY 1, 1863.

DAVID G. LAWRENCE, Member Mining Board. Sam'l W. Halsted, Member Stock Exchange.
Simeon Baldwin, Jr.
LAWRENCE, HALSTED & BALDWIN,
STOCK BROKERS,
No. 16 WALL-ST.
Orders for the Purchase or Sale of STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD and SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS promptly executed. COLLECTIONS made on all points in the UNITED STATES and CANADA. COMMERCIAL PAPER negotiated. FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE effected at the lowest rates.

REFERENCES.—B. Hon & Co., 29 and 31 Gold-st.; W. W. De Forest & Co., 63 South-st.; Simeon Baldwin, President N. Y. Ex. Co.; C. J. Lawrence & H. Hall, N. Y.; James R. Halsted, Pres. Am. Fire Ins. Co.; Gilman, Son & Co., 47 Exchange-place; W. H. Smith Brown & Co., 61 Chambers-st.; Halsted, Haines & Co., 276 Broadway.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st.,
BANKERS
and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.
Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected promptly. The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for, at the market price.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.
Gold for duties at current rates.

FOR SALE.
Sacramento Valley 1st mtg. 10 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
Sacramento, Placer and Nevada 1st mtg. 10 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
Auburn City (California) 8 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
Santa Clara County 7 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
San Mateo County 7 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
All the above are in California, and the interest paid in gold, but the second in the list. Apply to
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 41 Exchange-place.

EDWARD KING
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 4 Hanover-st.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, June 25, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Interest on the first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. S. M. ROBBINS & SON, No. 24 William-st., New-York, on and after 1st THURSDAY in July next.
JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer and Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Corner 4th-av. and 26th-st.,
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1863.
INTEREST ON THE THIRD MORTGAGE Bonds will be paid on and after July 1, at the Treasurer's office.
W. H. EMERSON,
Treasurer and Secretary.

BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—All holders of real estate bonds of the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, due January 1st, 1863, will present the same for payment immediately, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. Interest will cease on these bonds from July 1st, 1863.
JAS. H. GODMAN, Trustee.

COUPONS OF THE JOLIET AND CHICAGO Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, due July 1, 1863, will be paid on presentation at our office, on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & COMPANY, No. 32 Exchange-place, New-York.
T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.
CHICAGO, June 22, 1863.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO.—The coupons due 1st July, 1863, of the first mortgage bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date, less 3 per cent. Government tax, in gold coin, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GERARD.

SOLDIERS MUSTERED OUT, WHO HAVE received bounty on second enlistment, can have the same collected or cashed by applying to SOMES, BROWN & CO., No. 2 Park-place, under Broadway Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONNELE BUILDING, No. 241 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1863.
TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent. out of the earnings of the road, for the three months ending 30th inst., and One (1) per Cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 6th July next.
The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of the 26th June until the morning of the 6th July next.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 306 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of (4) Four per Cent., and an extra dividend of Three (3) per Cent., both payable, free of Government tax, on or after Monday, July 6. The transfer books will be closed on the 24th of June, and opened on the 6th of July, 1863.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO., OFFICE No. 23 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1863.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. will be paid at this office to the holders of the Guaranteed Stock of this Company, on the 1st day of August next. The Transfer Books for the Guaranteed Stock will be closed on the 15th day of July next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 1st day of August following, at 10 A. M.
HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TWELVE (12) PER CENT.
Upon the Capital Stock, free from Government Tax, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, 1st July next.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

INDEPENDENCE AND TRADERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1863.
FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of four (4) per cent. free from Government tax, was declared and made payable to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the sixth July next, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 383 Bowery.—The Board of Trustees have declared a Dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under, and Five per Cent. per annum on sums over (the interest on all accounts entitled thereto, payable on and after the 1st Monday in July.
CHAS. PECK, President.
JAS. F. HAIGHT, Secretary.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent. free from Government Tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 6th of July.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable to the Stockholders free from Government tax, on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1863. By order of the Board,
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND—HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent. free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st.
S. S. WALCOTT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST., JERSEY CITY, July 1, 1863.
THIRTEENTH REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
J. FAULMER, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (free of Government tax), payable to the Stockholder on Monday, the 6th of July.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK, DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Four (4) per cent., free from Government tax, has been this day declared, payable on and after July 1, until when the transfer books will remain closed.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1863.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after July 6. Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on and after July 6.
H. P. Vail, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

38TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared their 38th quarterly dividend of Three Per Cent. (free of Government tax), payable on and after the 15th inst.
THE PER CENT.
Also a dividend of Five Per Cent. on the net profits of the business of the Company for the last six months, payable on and after the 15th inst.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Illinois Central Railroad Company have this day declared a dividend of Two (2) per Cent., free from Government tax, upon all the shares of the capital stock paid in and standing in the names of holders on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 20th day of July instant, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, upon which day the transfer books will be closed, and that the dividend upon the full-paid stock shall be a discharge of the interest payable thereon on the 1st day of January next, and payable upon surrender of the certificates.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the afternoon of the 20th to the morning of the 30th of July.
THOMAS S. WALKER, Treasurer.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NORWICH, Conn., June 27, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A DIVIDEND of Two and One-half Dollars on each Share of this Company, free from Government tax, has been declared payable on the 14th proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, (Transfer agency,) No. 55 Wall-st., New-York, to which time the transfer books have been closed.
JOHN C. HAVILAND, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst., which will be paid to the stockholders on and after Wednesday, July 15, 1863. The transfer books will remain closed from the 3d day of June until the morning of Thursday, July 2. By order of the Board,
WM. C. JENKINS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Illinois Central Railroad Company have this day declared a dividend of Two (2) per Cent., free from Government tax, upon all the shares of the capital stock paid in and standing in the names of holders on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 20th day of July instant, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, upon which day the transfer books will be closed, and that the dividend upon the full-paid stock shall be a discharge of the interest payable thereon on the 1st day of January next, and payable upon surrender of the certificates.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the afternoon of the 20th to the morning of the 30th of July.
THOMAS S. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN LIFE INS. CO.,
No. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.
AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-half (3½) per Cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Company on and after WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst. The transfer books will be closed on the 6th inst. By order.
JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

OFFICE—No. 70 WALL-STREET,
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1863.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—BROADWAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The directors of this company have this day declared its Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
JOHN C. HAVILAND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW YORK, June 26, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on and after July 1, 1863.
JOHN BEKER, Secretary.

MANHATTAN CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 182 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1863.
TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors has this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK CITY, June 30, 1863.
TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free from Government tax, will be paid to the Stockholders on and after MONDAY, July 6, 1863.
S. S. FOX, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Bank of North America have declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent. free of Government tax, payable on the first day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d instant, until the first day of July.
JOHN F. TELVERTON, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—138TH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 6. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 1st July.
WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
JUNE 26, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INS. CO.,
No. 41 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8) per cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand.
SAML. SHERWOOD, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, ON THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
June 29, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after July 1.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 52 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. (5) has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand, free of Government tax.
THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.
J. D. JAMES, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE HANOVER INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 71 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per cent., payable on and after 4th of July next.
J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per cent., payable on and after THURSDAY, the 9th inst., at its office No. 82 Wall-st.
HENRY T. BROWNE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INS. CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE AND a half per cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand.
E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of ROSE & LEAVITT, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.
Either of the partners is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.
JOSEPH A. ROSE,
HENRY M. LEAVITT.

Referring to the above, the undersigned beg leave to announce that they have formed a copartnership under the name of STRATTON & FOOTE, and have this day purchased the entire stock of general merchandise of the late firm of Rose & Leavitt, and will continue the business at the old stand, No. 21 Maiden-lane.
JOHN F. STRATTON,
JOHN H. FOOTE.
New-York, July 1, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between Read, Drexel & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, William G. Read retiring from business. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
WM. G. READ, } New-York.
DREXEL & CO., } Philadelphia.
New-York, June 30, 1863.

The business of Read, Drexel & Co. will be continued by the undersigned, under the name of DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
F. A. DREXEL,
A. J. DREXEL,
EDWARD W. CLARK,
FOREST WINTHROP, New-York.
New-York, July 1, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of WALDRON & WILLIAMS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
By consent I am authorized to sign the name of the late firm in liquidation.
GEORGE R. WALDRON.
WILLIAM A. WILLIAMS.
New-York, July 1, 1863.

WILLIAM C. ROBBINS and HENRY E. WHITE are admitted as partners in my business from this date. The business heretofore conducted by me will hereafter be conducted under the name of WHITE & CO.
No. 15 William-st., New-York, July 1, 1863.
LOOMIS L. WHITE.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WE HAVE THIS DAY admitted Mr. GEORGE A. THOMPSON and Mr. DAVID SCOTT as partners in our business. The style of the firm will hereafter be VERNON BROTHERS & CO.
VERNON BROTHERS.
New-York, July 1, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP.—EDMUND S. MUNROE and LUCAS J. VAN ROSKERCK are this day admitted as partners in our firm:
New-York, July 1, 1863. LOCKWOOD & CO.

MR. GEO. EDGAR UNDERHILL IS THIS day admitted a partner in our firm.
NATH'L L. & GEO. GRISWOLD.
New-York, July 1, 1863.

THE FIRM OF E. D. STANTON & CO. IS this day dissolved by mutual consent.
E. D. STANTON.
New-York, July 1, 1863. DANIEL BREE.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner Third Avenue and Twenty-fifth-street.
CHARTERED 1850.
Six per cent. interest allowed.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE NEW JULY, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
A. G. Stebbins, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 489 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 6 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.
EDES V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN HOLMAN, } Vice-Presidents.
M. B. WHITLOCK, }
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
No. 57 Chatham-square, New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
INTEREST ON MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 10 WILL COMMENCE ON JULY 1.
The Bank (Premises rented by the year) open for business daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
J. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES H. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. CROSBY, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.
Citizens' Saving Bank, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 9 to 2, and to Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings, from 6 to 8.
All deposits made now will commence to draw interest from July 1. Most books of former Companies exchanged.
GEORGE SOLOMON, President.
SEYMOUR A. DUNCK, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVING BANK, New-York, July 1, 1863.
NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—THE BOARD of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid on the sum of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under entitled thereto, and at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, for the six months ending 31st December, payable on and after the first inst.
All interest not called for will be credited to principal, and draw interest from January 1, 1864.
The Bank is open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M.
JOHN P. DECKERSON, } Secretaries.
JAMES BRYCE, }

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent on sums from $1 to $500.
OPEN DAILY, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., also on MONDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.
N. B. MONEY to LEND on BOND and MORTGAGE.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WILLIAM M. PELLEW, } Vice-Presidents.
ELEAZER D. WARD, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK.—CORNER OF 16th-st. and 3d-av. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BELL, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 203 Bowery. Open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday, from 6 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under; five per cent. per annum on larger sums. Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.
CHAS. PECK, President.
JAS. F. HAIGHT, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-st., near 4th-av. Open for business on Saturday, July 4, 1863, and will bear interest from the 1st July. Bank open from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 8 P. M.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.
OCTOBER 20, 1862.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Office No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $150,000. SURPLUS OVER, $125,000.
Total Assets over $300,000.
This Company insures against fire and cleanses by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, on the most favorable terms.
Prompt attention paid to the adjustment of losses.
JOHN L. HAYWARD, President.
GEORGE T. HOPE, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ENROLLMENT.
OFFICE OF THE A. A. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL, SOUTHERN DIVISION OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1863.
Notice is hereby given to all persons whose names have been enrolled in Districts other than those in which they reside, that by calling upon the Provost-Marshal in the District in which they have their residence, they can obtain a certificate of the fact of their enrollment in such District, which certificate will entitle the party to have their names taken from the lists where they may have been enrolled elsewhere.
By so doing the commissioners of Provost-Marshals will be enabled to perfect their lists, and prevent the drawing of names appearing more than once in the enrollment.
Application should be made to the Provost-Marshals as follows:
1st Congressional District, Jamaica, L. I.
2d Congressional District, No. 50 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.
3d Congressional District, No. 280 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
4th Congressional District, No. 272 Broadway.
5th Congressional District, No. 146 Bleecker-st.
6th Congressional District, No. 425 3d-av.
7th Congressional District, No. 677 Broadway.
8th Congressional District, No. 677 3d-av.
Col. ROBERT NUGENT,
A. A. Provost-Marshal-General.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 7 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee, are requested to attend.
Committee on National Affairs:
Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN J. HENRY,
Alderman JACOB M. LONG,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTINGER,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen, will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN,
Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 5 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 6, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL,
Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS B. MYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet every Monday Evening, in Room No. 6, City Hall, at 7 o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTINGER,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS of the Board of Aldermen will meet every TUESDAY, at 7 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons

MEDICAL.

SECRET DISEASES. SECRET DISEASES.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT. SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
The most infallible remedy ever used.
Yes, a positive cure.
Rebellion, Disease, and Mercury discarded.
Only one bottle often effects a cure.
They are purely vegetable, having no mineral nor any unpleasant taste, and will not injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate constitution.
Cures in four days all annoying secret
DISEASES IN THE MALE OR FEMALE.
No exposure, no trouble, no change wherever.
Price, single package, $2; double, $3; sent by mail.
SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES.
A positive and permanent cure for
Scrofula, Scrofula Ulcers, Scrofula Humors, Scrofula Sores, Scrofula Tetters, &c.
There is no other remedy known to equal it for the cure of Scrofula. It purifies and eradicates it.
Price, $5, or six bottles for $25. Sold by
H. C. OAKLEY, No. 31 Park-row,
J. E. EATON, No. 26 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in search of Health. Dr. LARRABEE'S Paris Medical and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (75th edition, 600 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) sent by mail on Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Discharges, Spermatorrhœa, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the secrecy of the sexual organs of the male and female, infant prevention in Pregnancy, marriages, sterility, impotency, stricture, local weakness, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.
All who would avoid mercurial poisons and humbug treatment with Mercury, Cubebs, Injections, Caustic, Lotions, Washes, Instruments, Bougies, Rings, Quacks, and Pretenders, should consult the original work of E. WARNER, No. 17 Vesey-st., N. YOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; LAMDON, No. 49 Lake-st., Chicago; or consult that Doctor, No. 847 Broadway, (up stairs,) who offers a cure in every form of the secret disease, no matter how long standing. Pamphlets sent free. Who cures with other papers in recommending Dr. LARRABEE may feel sure of a humbug. Dr. L. and Consultation may be had free, New-York Times T. H. 10 P. M. We connect

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURGH

Demonstrations of Joe Johnston in the Rear.

An Attack on Gen. Osterhaus at the Big Black.

The Enemy Repulsed with Great Slaughter.

Progress of Our Approaches to the City.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEAD OF VICKSBURGH, Wednesday, June 24, 1863.

Up to yesterday skirmishing has been going on along the whole line of our rear front, or rather that portion of it from Snyder's Bluff to the Big Black Railroad crossing. There being every indication of a fight imminent, the rear front was put in order to resist an assault.

During the night before we lost a picket of 300 near Bear Creek, seven miles from Snyder's Bluff. On the same day the Fourth Iowa cavalry was attacked by a superior force of rebel cavalry on Bridgeport Ferry road. They were repulsed after a hard fight.

Yesterday, OSTERHAUS was attacked at Big Black. A severe battle ensued. The rebels fought with great obstinacy and spirit, and were, after a long engagement, repulsed with great slaughter.

The guns of the *Cincinnati* have been removed by Gen. STRONG, and put in position in a land battery. They opened this morning.

A fleet of transports, coming down with ordnance and commissary stores, was fired into at Cypress Bend day before yesterday.

The *Prima Donna* received twenty-two shots, and was disabled. The *Kentucky* towed her down. JAS. THOMPSON, Clerk of Quartermaster at Helena, was killed by a 6-pound shot on the *Kentucky*.

The rebels had six 6-pounder guns. The gunboats drove them off. The fleet came through safe.

NEWS RECEIVED IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, July 2.

The Vicksburgh correspondent of the *Democrat* says that the conduct of the troops during the operations on LOGAN'S front, on the 25th, was very brilliant. As soon as the mine exploded, the Forty-fifth Illinois, led by Col. MALTBY, rushed into the breach and planted the flag amid a terrible fire from the enemy. Lieut.-Col. ESTES was shot through the head, and cannot possibly recover. Maj. FINK fell with a ball through the heart, being the third shot he had received. A number of the officers of this regiment are understood to be among the killed and wounded. The Twenty-fifth, Forty-fifth, Thirty-first, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-third and Fifty-sixth Illinois, and Seventeenth Ohio, participated in the assault. Gen. LOGAN, in immediate command of the assaulting force, was slightly wounded. After the entrance into the fort was effected, the fighting was principally done with hand grenades, which had a terrible effect on the crowded and demoralized rebels. Lieut.-Col. RIVES, commanding the Thirty-first Illinois, and Maj. BARNES, commanding the Twentieth Illinois, are among the wounded.

TELEGRAMS TO THE WESTERN PRESS.

Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

CHICKASAW BAYOU, June 22, }
Via CAIRO, June 29, 1863. }

I have just returned from a tour of inspection along SHERMAN'S and MCPHERSON'S fronts. SHERMAN is still creeping up to the left. BLAIR'S division is sapping it at three points. Gen. GRAS SMITH is on the left, Gen. SWEENY in front, and Gen. LOOMIS on the right. In each of these approaches the same breastworks serve for the rebels and for us. Gen. SMOCKLEY, of TUTTLE'S division, is also approaching very near.

An unusually sharp attack was made by the enemy on BLAIR'S approaches this morning, but without effect.

The rebels yesterday threw over into BLAIR'S trenches a copy of the Vicksburgh *Whig* of Saturday, printed on wall-paper. It admitted that the cannonading on that morning did much damage among the women and children.

Gen. MCARTHUR'S works are being pushed steadily forward. Not an hour, not a minute is lost. This digging is not fortifying but approaching.

RAMSUR'S men have gone forward a rod to-day, and a connection is effected from the rebel earthworks, while a two-gun fort, now being completed, dug during the week, will probably open fire on the rebels to-morrow. This fort is a horizontal line, ahead of all other works. LOGAN'S approach has entered the large hog-fort of the rebels, piercing nearly to the inner face of their intrenchments, and two 30-pound Parrotts have been planted upon the rebel intrenchments, just under the crest, this side, and are doing fearful execution. One last evening silenced a gun of the enemy's which had been annoying SHERMAN'S batteries.

Under cover of these two guns and our sharpshooters, LOGAN'S pioneer corps is cutting a traverse inside the big fort, thus gaining a position from which the reduction of the entire fort must necessarily be effected.

A rebel sergeant escaped into our lines on Saturday, who proved to be one of the two spies sent into Vicksburgh over a year ago, by Admiral PORTER. The other was hung, and this one enlisted, and has served the rebels faithfully up to this time, to avoid the same fate. He was of late in charge of a sapping and mining party, and seems well posted in regard to the position of the enemy's guards. He says their redoubt and bastions are all undermined, with trains laid ready to be fired the moment we gain possession of them. The rebels have provisions and shells covering the ways by which our troops must approach the city. He says they have provisions to last from ten to fifteen days longer, and plenty of ammunition with the exception of caps, and have lately been casting ordnance. According to his story, and our officers are disposed to believe it, it is a moral impossibility for Vicksburgh to hold out over a fortnight longer.

The Chicago batteries, A, E and H, under command of Maj. TAYLOR, have done splendid service. The shells of the very best firing along the line is done by them.

Lieut. HILL, of McALLISTER'S battery, who was thought to be mortally wounded a few days ago, is recovering, which is considered a miracle.

Capt. BASSETT, of TAYLOR'S old battery, has returned from cleaning out the enemy at Richmond and driving them beyond the Tensas, and goes to the front.

Gen. RANSOM is quite ill.

The following casualties have occurred in the last forty-eight hours: Wm. H. ENDY, Co. A, Forty-fourth Illinois, shot through the head, in LOGAN'S works; CHAS. E. BUNNEY, Thirty-first Illinois, killed on picket duty on Saturday night.

There is a general feeling this morning along the lines, among intelligent and influential officers, that though an immediate crisis is not as probable as on Saturday, yet that Vicksburgh will be ours before the 4th of July. No one is willing to put it off a day beyond that time.

HEAD OF VICKSBURGH, Tuesday, June 23, }
via CAIRO, Monday, June 29, 1863. }

The indications are that the great struggle is at hand. Skirmishing has occurred along our rear and front every day and night since my last.

The Fourth Iowa cavalry, day before yesterday, had a severe skirmish with rebel cavalry, near Bridgeport Ferry. They held their ground, although attacked by superior numbers.

Night before last a picket of some 300 was cut off and captured by the rebels near Bear Creek, seven miles from Snyder's Bluff.

In the recent attack on the transports at Cypress Bend, the *Prima Donna* received twenty-two shots—one in the boiler disabling her.

Last night the rebels made a sortie on the left, and were repulsed with heavy loss.

Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

CHICKASAW BAYOU, June 24, *via* CAIRO, June 29.

On the extreme right Gen. STRONG has been establishing a battery of 6 and 10-inch Dahlgren and Parrott guns, obtained from steamer *Cincinnati* which the rebels recently sunk. This battery is planted on a bluff next to the river, and commands in direct range of the Court-house. It is expected to open this A. M., and must necessarily do the rebels some damage. The fight on Big Black yesterday was conducted on our side by the forces under OSTERHAUS. I have only time to say that the result is a glorious victory for the Federal arms. Our loss was light, but the rebels suffered terribly. We had every advantage of position and raked them with shells and musketry. The result surprises no one here. It will only serve to convince the people North that GRANT'S position is impregnable from the rear. The rebels will not renew the attack. All quiet to-day in that direction.

There is intelligence at GRANT'S headquarters this morning, of a battle in progress in Vicksburgh, probably reliable.

The Fourth Iowa cavalry, say before yesterday at Bridgeport Ferry, was severely attacked by the enemy in force. They stood their ground and made their carbines tell seriously among the rebels.

Dispatches to the Chicago Times.

Our working parties in front of Gen. HAMER'S position on the extreme left met with a sharp resistance in endeavoring to establish a battery in advance. After an hour's skirmishing, in which we had several wounded, the guns were finally planted.

A reconnoissance from Haines' Bluff, under Gen. WASHBURNE, could find no reconnoitering parties of the rebels thrown forward.

An advance of cavalry, under Maj. CAGER WILSON, entered Mechanicsville, and drove off twice their number of rebel horsemen, capturing twelve prisoners and thirty horses. They brought in a herd of 400 horses and 200 mules, which had been gathered for JOHNSTON'S army. Several thousand bushels of corn were also destroyed.

The best information states that JOHNSTON is concentrating at Canton with 12,000 men. He is believed to be preparing for an advance on Memphis or Port Hudson. Not a fear is entertained of his efforts in this direction.

An intelligent deserter from Vicksburgh says that the rebels are using powder from our unexploded shells, Gen. PEMBERTON paying 60 a pound for it. Mortar shells are being cast also from our fragments. The men are on one-third rations, and complaining. Two regiments are said to have laid down their arms in mutiny. On receiving assurance from Gen. PEMBERTON and JOHNSTON would attack next day, they retook their muskets.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, June 27.

On the 24th it was reported that JOHNSTON was at Chickasaw Bayou with his army, and only seven miles from Haines' Bluff.

On the 25th Gen. GRANT issued an order, which was read to his troops, to the effect that Port Hudson was captured, with 8,000 prisoners.

When the *Champion* left a battle was raging with fury between Haines' and Chickasaw, at the Big Black and Champion Hills. It is reported that JOHNSTON had 50,000 men, and is being reinforced.

In the direction of Snyder's Bluff the rebels attempted to cut their way out on Monday, but were repulsed. On Tuesday morning the rebels turned loose about 600 horses and mules into our lines. Most of them are nearly dead with starvation. On the same day a large number of cats and dogs were thrown into the rifle pits.

On the arrival of the *Champion*, she was taken into custody of Federal officers, it is said for violation of maritime law.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

REBEL REPORTS FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, July 2.

The flag of truce steamer *New-York* has returned.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of July 1, has the following:

JACKSON, Monday, June 29.

Advices from Vicksburgh just received report no change in regard to the state of affairs. On the night of the 21st, the enemy sprung a mine to blow up an angle of our works. The effort was a complete failure, and killed a number of their own men.

The Vicksburgh *Citizen* of the 16th, 18th and 23d has been received.

The *Citizen* says: "For 28 days an incessant shower of shells has rained upon the city. The lowest estimate places the number at 1,000. On Tuesday, while we were working off the edition of this paper, a 13-inch shell passed through the office, scattering our cases and type. Yet no one was injured."

One of the enemy's gunboats is fast aground below the city. A number of transports, loaded with troops, have come down within the past few days. The enemy has been firing incendiary shells for three days, but no damage has been done.

Maj. HEARDLEY, of Arkansas, commanding the water battery, and Maj. MARTIN, of the Twenty-sixth Louisiana, were killed last Sunday. Col. M. LAUGHLIN, of the Twenty-seventh Louisiana, was severely wounded.

The Vicksburgh *Citizen* confirms the news of the heavy bombarding of Saturday, and says our loss is comparatively nothing.

All now feel that Gen. JOHNSTON will arrive in time. The general tone of the editorial of the *Citizen* is cheerful. The paper is printed on wall paper.

Gen. PARSONS' battery at Cypress Creek, 30 miles below Napoleon, fired on five transports loaded with troops on Tuesday, crippling them badly. The troops landed and attempted to storm our batteries, but were driven back.

JACKSON, Monday, June 29.

Official dispatches from Gen. DICK TAYLOR, dated Alexandria, June 26, says he stormed and carried at the point of the bayonet, with unloaded guns, the enemy's position at Berwick's Bay. The loss is killed and wounded is not known.

The same dispatches say that the enemy's position at Thibodeaux was also carried, but by whom is not stated. It is thought to have been done by Gen. WALKER.

This gives us the command of the Mississippi above New-Orleans, and enables us to cut off BANKS' supplies.

Lieut. WILSON, with a volunteer party, captured Capt. MANNERS and an entire party of 56 men, after killing 4, who had burned a train of cars at Brookhaven, a few days since.

MISSISSIPPI SUMMIT, Monday, June 29.

The New-Orleans *Daily True Delta*, of the 24th, reports that a fight took place at Lafourche Crossing on the 23d. The National force engaged was six regiments. The Confederates charged and captured a National battery and prisoners, but reported the loss of 52 killed, including Col. WALKER, of the Second Texas regiment, who was buried under a flag of truce. The Confederates retired while the enemy was waiting for reinforcements in pursuit them.

A gentleman from Pascagoula reports the capture of the Nineteenth Connecticut regiment and two batteries from New-Orleans.

Our pickets are near Algiers, opposite New-Orleans.

From New-Orleans.

ARRAIGNMENT AT PORT HUDSON—THE BATTLE AT LAFOURCHE.

Correspondence of the Boston Journal.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, June 24.

Since my last the army at Port Hudson has not been idle, and in my next I hope to record the fall of this persistent rebel stronghold. Last Wednesday the rebel commander, Gen. GARDNER, sent out a flag of truce, asking Gen. BANKS to come and bring off his dead, if he had men enough. Gen. BANKS sent, of course, and brought out one hundred and seventeen. These were nearly all we had killed or mortally wounded. The enemy had a private place under their works from which they issued and brought in our wounded who had crawled up to and then rolled in the ditch to keep out of the shower of balls. This accounts for the large number of our dead in their possession. Before this reaches you I hope the third, successful assault will have taken place. The men are all in fine spirits and very confident of success, as is everybody else.

The rebel force which was at Plaquemine was under the command of Col. MAJOR, instead of Gen. TAYLOR. After having stolen all they wanted at Plaquemine they passed down the river to Donaldsonville, which is at the north of Bayou Lafourche; here leaving the river and keeping out of range of the guns from our fort, they passed down the bayou and endeavored to surprise our small force at Lafourche, crossing on the Opelousas Railroad.

We were, however, prepared for them, and they were repulsed. But after awaiting for a more thorough organization, our forces, consisting of part of the Twenty-sixth Connecticut and the One Hundred and Seventy-sixth New-York, concentrated Sunday evening, and in a severe engagement the rebels were thoroughly whipped, losing 119 killed and wounded, while our loss was 8 killed and 35 wounded. Lieut.-Col. WALKER, of one of the Texas regiments, was killed. They retreated back up the bayou, and there is but little reason to doubt that we shall gobble the whole crowd. Gen. EMORY is thoroughly posted as regards the importance of this movement, and has sent the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts up to Donaldsonville to head them off in that direction, while he has sent another regiment to Brashear City to reinforce the garrison there, and the Seventh Vermont and Fifteenth Maine, just arrived from Pensacola, are gone out on the Opelousas road. The plan is perfect, and if we fail to take them all prisoners it will not be the fault of the General in command.

Both the Twenty-sixth Connecticut and the One Hundred and Seventy-sixth New-York did excellently last Sunday.

The city is on the *qui vive* for news, and well-known secesh were eagerly expressing their entirely *visionary* hopes that *the Confeds would soon have* possession of New-Orleans again; but we have not been idle since we have been here, and to-day New-Orleans is one of the best fortified places, for one so much surrounded by swamp, of any in the United States, *and our gunboats lying in the stream are* something a cause of fear no doubt. H. M. P.

Democratic Meeting at Concord.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, July 2.

Gen. FRANKLIN PIERCE will preside and speak at the Democratic Mass Convention which meets in this city July 4. The following speakers are announced: Daniel W. Voorhees, of Indiana; Alexander J. Parker, George P. Comstock, Peter Cagger, Sidney Webster, of New-York; Bion Bradbury, of Maine; C. M. Ingersoll, of Connecticut; Caleb Cushing, George B. Loring and R. S. Spofford, of Massachusetts. Other distinguished gentlemen have been invited and are expected to be present. There are to be fireworks and decorations. Appearances indicate a great crowd.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, July 1.

Jobbers are doing a large business in groceries. Large sales are being made of Eastern syrup and sugar, at extreme rates.

Liquors are in request. Juno butter, received *via* the Isthmus, is at 27½c. @ 29c. Mails 45 @ 50 ds.

POSTSCRIPT.

FRIDAY, 4 O'CLOCK A. M.

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURGH.

Further Details of the Struggle of Wednesday.

THE FIGHTING YESTERDAY.

General Meade Steadily Gaining upon the Enemy.

Gallant Behavior of the Eleventh Army Corps.

REPORTS FROM COLUMBIA, PENN.

COLUMBIA, Penn., Thursday, July 2.

The battle opened yesterday morning, by severe skirmishing. The First and Eleventh corps, supported by PLEASANTON'S cavalry and artillery, engaged with EWELL'S forces, near Gettysburgh, toward Bendersville. The fight continued throughout the day, with variable results.

The battle was renewed this morning, and continued up to 4 o'clock, our forces gaining upon the rebels when our messenger left the field. Since 4 o'clock, the firing has been much heavier and more rapid, pertaining to a general engagement.

Gen. LEE'S forces are said to be concentrated four miles northeast of Gettysburgh. This afternoon SLOCUM'S corps is reported pressing upon the rear of the enemy. The Second army corps is moving up from Hanover this morning.

The reported burning of Gettysburgh by the rebels is unfounded; only two buildings were destroyed by shell in the suburbs.

REPORTS FROM HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, July 2.

Official Intelligence states that 4,000 rebel prisoners have been taken yesterday and to-day, and that 2,400 have already reached Baltimore.

The battle at Gettysburgh to-day was fierce and bloody, and, from all I can gather, the rebellion has received its mortal wound. Cannon, small arms and the field are among the trophies.

REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 3—1 A. M.

The Baltimore *American* has the following account from Gettysburgh, in addition to the ones previously telegraphed:

"Maj. BUDDAECKER and another officer of the Staff of Maj.-Gen. REYNOLDS arrived here yesterday, from Gettysburgh, with the body of Maj.-Gen. REYNOLDS.

From Maj. BUDDAECKER we learn some interesting particulars of the battle, and are happy to be able to say it closed for the day with the army of Gen. MEADE in the most advantageous position, either for attack or defence. Nearly all the remaining divisions of our army reached the field shortly after the firing ceased for the day.

At 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning the First and Eleventh army corps reached Gettysburgh, entering the east side of town, and marching directly through to the west side, the cavalry force of the enemy galloping back as we advanced.

On passing out of the west end of the town, the enemy was observed advancing rapidly from the Chambersburgh Turnpike in line of battle toward the town, evidently endeavoring to hold an advantageous position commanding the town.

The First corps, under Gen. REYNOLDS, which was in the advance, pushed forward at double-quick, to secure an advantageous position. The enemy, under LONGSTREET and HILL, advanced steadily, and in a few minutes a heavy fire, both of artillery and musketry, was opened along the whole Federal and rebel lines.

The Eleventh army corps, under Gen. HOWARD, was also soon in position, and for a time quite a heavy battle raged. Several charges were made by the enemy to dislodge our forces, all of which were unsuccessful.

At 3 o'clock the enemy massed his entire forces, and endeavored to turn our right wing. Gen. REYNOLDS advanced to meet them, and a heavy infantry fight ensued, in which both suffered severely, volley after volley of musketry being poured into the opposing columns with deadly effect.

In this charge Maj.-Gen. REYNOLDS fell mortally wounded, and died soon after being conveyed to Gettysburgh. He was, as usual, leading his corps, and in the thickest of the fight.

Gen. PAUL, commanding the Third brigade of the First army corps, was also killed on the field, and Cols. WISTAR and STONE were severely wounded and taken prisoners. The field between the contending armies was strewn with dead and wounded, and it is said the enemy suffered fully as heavily as we, though it is not known what was their loss in officers.

The effort to flank our right wing entirely failed, and we held the prominent and commanding position for which the struggle was made at the close of the fight, which ceased for the day at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

At this time two more corps of Gen. MEADE'S army reached the field, and during the night the main body of our army was in position to meet any demonstrations that the enemy might make in the morning, or to advance on him, as the Commanding General might decide.

The First army corps nobly maintained its position against the effort to flank its right, and scarcely faltered for a moment when its gallant commander fell, under a murderous fire of the enemy.

A great and decisive battle was considered imminent, and, notwithstanding our severe loss in officers, the advantages of the day were considered as decidedly with our forces.

The army was in fine condition, full of enthusiasm *for the coming battle, and confident of victory.* Gen. MEADE had also, it was thought, concentrated his forces to a greater extent than the enemy, a large portion of whose army was still scattered up through the Cumberland Valley.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Some gentlemen connected with the Press, who arrived here last evening from Gettysburgh, having left before daylight in the morning, represent the condition of affairs at the close of the fight Wednesday evening to have been still more favorable and promising of successful issue than the previous information we had received.

They state the rebels had held Gettysburgh for some time previous to the approach of our army, and had not only occupied, but had commenced fortifying the hills west of the town, where they proposed to check our advance toward Chambersburgh and the mouth of the Cumberland Valley.

The movement of Gen. REYNOLDS, and the rapidity with which he advanced after entering the east end of the town, took them somewhat by surprise, and he soon obtained a prominent position, which the rebels were fortifying. The fighting through the balance of the day was a futile attempt on their part to regain this important position, from which they were frequently repulsed.

Early in the afternoon both LONGSTREET and HILL combined their forces for a grand effort to turn our right flank, when Gen. HOWARD'S Eleventh corps, which broke at Chancellorsville, dashed in to regain their lost laurels, and most nobly did they repulse these two veteran corps of the rebel army.

The repulse was so complete that no further attempt was made by the enemy during the balance of the day, and night closed in with our hold on the position chosen by the enemy to give us battle from.

The Third and Twelfth army corps also came on the field after the last repulse of the enemy, but owing to the fall of Gen. REYNOLDS, and the intensity of the hour, as well as the exhaustion of the men, and the desire to take care of the wounded, it was determined not to push the enemy for a renewal of the conflict.

When our informant left the field yesterday (Thursday) morning, Gen. MEADE had arrived, and the main body of our army was in position, and ready to push the enemy as soon as day should dawn.

Gettysburgh is just twenty-five miles east of Chambersburgh, over a fine rolling country most of the way, which will doubtless be the scene of the great battles of the rebel invasion.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

TEXAS

A CURIOUS STORY FROM CHIHUAHUA.

Correspondence of the Houston Telegraph.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, Tuesday, May 19, 1863.

Last evening an express arrived from Eagle Pass, by a gentleman in this city, with the following important intelligence. I can vouch for its being perfectly reliable:

On the 30th of March an express arrived in Chihuahua, from Acting Governor OJEDA, of New-Mexico, to Gov. FERNANDEZ, of Chihuahua, with a request that he would send MIER (ORDEZ) to Mesilla, on the 6th of April, for the purpose of arranging with him for the occupation of the State by Federal troops. To which Gov. FERNANDEZ replied that his official duties would prevent his meeting Gov. OJEDA in El Paso, but would be pleased to see him in Chihuahua. On the 14th of March another express arrived in Chihuahua, with a communication to Gov. FERNANDEZ, from Acting Gov. OJEDA, in which he stated that he had received orders from President LINCOLN to give protection to the States of Chihuahua and Sonora, and to do so effectually he would have to occupy both the States with United States troops.

It put remains to be seen against what they are going to protect them—probably the French.

JOHN L. BRYANT, Captain P. A. C. S.

[The acting Governor of New-Mexico is W. F. M. ARNY, not OJEDA.—ED. TIMES.]

AN IRON-CLAD IN GALVESTON.

The gunboat *Neptune* was successfully launched at Galveston, Texas, early in May. This vessel has been built with the great dispatch by Capt. CAMPBELL, Confederate States navy, Naval Engineer, and her future commander. It is claimed for her all the excellencies of the gunboats that have gone before her, with many of their defects remedied and sundry late improvements added. She is all new and built of oak, her walls are said to be four feet thick, and then this is said to be mailed with iron. Her ram is of the most formidable character. She will carry four heavy guns. A good part of her machinery is now on her, and as soon as she is mailed she will be ready for the service.

FRACTIONAL CONFEDERATE NOTES.

From the Charleston Mercury, June 16.

Fractional Confederate Treasury notes of the denomination of fifty cents will soon be issued by the Treasury Department. The paper bears the medallion portrait of the President of the Confederate States in the centre, and the figures "fifty" at each end. The money will be issued at the rate of twenty-five thousand or more per day, until the amount limited by law is issued. This is the first fractional currency issued by the Confederate States, and there is no provision for any other of a fractional denomination.

EXECUTION OF NEGROES.

From the Lynchburgh Republican, June 22.

The negroes of Gen. DILLARD, convicted of his murder, five in number, were hung at Amherst Court-house yesterday.

Lieut. Read of the Tuscaya.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Now that Uncle Sam has put his grappling irons on the precious specimen of Southern chivalry, and put an end, we hope, to his career of piracy, the public may like to know a few more particulars concerning him. It may be remembered that he was second in command of the pirate ship the *Florida*, under Capt. MAURY, his step-father, who, together like ocean bandits, have plundered and burned so many vessels, and among the number the ship *Jacob Bell*, on her return voyage from China last Winter.

It was not enough for these two ocean ruffians to destroy that noble ship and her valuable cargo; but they must act out their real character still further, and rob of their all helpless ladies thus thrown unfortunately in their power. One of the ladies thus ruthlessly despoiled by Lieut. READ, was Mrs. W., a sister of one of our most estimable citizens, WM. CURTIS NOYES, Esq., of this City. Mrs. W. was on her return home from China in poor health on board the *Jacob Bell, when captured by the Florida. Under the orders* of Lieut. READ, the trunks containing the effects of Mrs. W. were broken open and plundered of their contents—wardrobe, wearing apparel, silver spoons, and other silver plate, hair-looms in her father's family for many years, marked with her initials—table-cloths, bed linen, supplies very needful to their personal comfort on a long voyage; cases of claret, sweetmeats and other effects, including a box of rare and beautiful China, given to Mrs. W. by a friend in that country. All these articles of personal comfort and value were carried off at one fell swoop into the marauders of the *Florida*, to be worn and used by this ocean freebooter. This is one chapter in the history of Lieut. READ. If a criminal could blush for shame to treat a lady thus, he might have abundant occasion. We hope the authorities at Portland will watch him closely. VINDEX.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 2.

The following is the calendar of the Court of Appeals for Friday, July 3, 1863: Nos. 135, 136, 137, 139, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143 and 144.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, July 1.

The steamer *Freeborn*, Capt. SQUIRES, arrived here to-day from New-York.

The best way to avoid sunstrokes is to have a hat properly constructed, neat-fitting and made up of material best adapted to throw off the burning rays of the sun. Such hats may be obtained at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, where one of the most splendid assortment of hats and caps in the City may be found, which, in style and price, stand unrivaled. Parties in search of the best, must remember KNOX, No. 212 Broadway.

"SOMNAMBULISM"—SECOND STORY.—Seeing from the Stomach—Psychic Phenomena—Somnifacient—The Nervous System—Why not dependent on the Body—A Perilous Night Walk—On a Liberty Pole—Writing Sermons in Sleep—Clairvoyance—Is the Jury Phrenological Journal. 15 cents, or $1 50 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, New-York.

ROUND HILL HOUSE, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Here Nature is clothed in her most attractive garb, and woods, glens, brooks and flowers, each contributes its part to make it a delightful one for all.—*News Journal.*

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Farr's Patent Cyrenaized Iron, the only material which cannot be drilled—41 to 243 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 1—*In steamship Persia, for Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Fay, New-York; Lieut. Pierre Paris; F. Silbery, Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Lippincott and daughter, Mrs. Jones and servant, Mrs. Mary Miller and servant, Philadelphia; Mrs. R. O. Moulton, A. J. and E. T. Moulton, Dansville; Mr. Farrell, Miss Farnham and servant, Philadelphia; Mrs. Ly B. Sage, J. R. Sage, J. Mitchell, New-York; Mrs. Thomas Waller, Mrs. W. Benjamin, E. Marshall, Herbert Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. John Simpson, Mrs. C. Simpson, Mrs. Dr. Rees, Mrs. G. S. Appleton, Boston; Mrs. Dr. Duncan, Mrs. John, Miss S. B. A. Duncan, Scotland; J. Prescott, A. Fabricott and servant, New-York; W. Young, Mrs. A. Brown, Baltimore; W. H. Ellis, London; Mrs. Irving and daughter, New-York; Henry Van Wart, Jr., and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. T. O. Barker, Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. W. M. Barton, Cincinnati; Mrs. and Mrs. V. Gonzalez, Spain; J. Yoeng, R. C. S. Brown, New-Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Cameron, New-York; Miss Gunn, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wright, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Lockert, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Seabrook, New-York; Mrs. Kelly, Toronto; J. Ramirez, Cuba; S. A. Connor, do.; Jose Cortada, Havana; Thos. Gringon, Montreal; A. Dupasquier, New-York; Mrs. Grove, Eng.; Miss. Dixon, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hoyt and servant, Mrs. F. Weems, two cons, child and nurse, M. Solis, Mrs. A. Henry, New-York; J. Castel, Comenta; C. Garcia, Havana; Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Seabrook, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wright, Mrs. Lockert, Miss Lockert, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Kelly, Toronto; J. Ramirez, Cuba; S. A. Connor, do.; Jose Cortada, Havana; Thos. Gringon, Montreal; A. Dupasquier, New-York; Mrs. Grove, Eng.; Miss. Dixon, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hoyt and servant, Mrs. F. Weems, two cons, child and nurse, M. Solis, Mrs. A. Henry, New-York; J. Castel, Comenta; C. Garcia, Havana; Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Seabrook, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wright, Mrs. Lockert, Miss Lockert, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. F. Brasses and child, Cal.; Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Tinker, three children and two servants, Mrs. Geo. Fearon, Miss Fearon, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. J. Middleton, Brooklyn; P. Rainsby, La Grand Lockwood, Jr., John V. Farish, H. W. Field, New-York; George Moore, Eng.; George Jones, A. Smith, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. J. Phalon, Miss Phalon, Paris; Mr. and Mrs. Penney, Mrs. Orr, Fanny Orr, Miss G. Gregory and child, Eng.; C. E. Milnor, New-York; F. D. Secondine and friend, Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Rev. Mr. Smith, F. H. Wallace, Ill.; Ashford, O.; J. Hartley, George Buckham, Mrs. G. W. Wright, Mrs. Mary, New-York; C. W. Wells, New-York; J. K. Caird, Scotland; J. Nerdin, Cuba; E. Rogers, Mexico; E. Bonnard, M. Bonnard, Paris; F. Bonnard, New-York; C. Bonnard, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bonnard, Orleans; W. Gonzales, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Hackle, two children and nurse, Montreal; F. W. Jones, New-York; Mrs. Lowering, St. Louis; T. Bartoni, Washington; G. M. Woodruff, Lieut. Col. Gardner and two servants, New-York; Mr. Murray, New-York; George E. English, Mr. and Mrs. John Elliott, two children and servant, New-York; E. Brust, Switzerland; H. C. Riley, New-York; Mrs. S. S. Sayner and two children, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Hostice and child, Miss Hostick, Birmingham; W. Bowen, Cuba; Mr. Bowen, Liverpool; J. C. Stevens, Jr., Hartford; Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Burr, Mrs. Beers, Miss Elliott, Mrs. Williams, New-York; Capt. Seymour, Capt. Viner, Grenadier Guards; H. Waldron, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Fitzgibbon and child, T. J. Bowden, ; Ragona, J. Green, T. J. Hodel, Maryland; J. Gunther, Germany; L. F. Farbye, New-Orleans; A. Decar, Paris. Specie, $150,446.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. steam transport Gen. Burnside, from New-Berne, N. C.—Major Folsom, Paymaster U. S. A.; Capt. Fowle, 23d Massachusetts; Capt. Tyler, 4th; Lieut. Holbrook, 85th New-York; Lieut. Kenney, 3d New-York Artillery; Lieut. Field, 4th; Lieut. Lathrop, 4th; Lieut. Adjutant, 5th Massachusetts; M. Fisher, George Gass, Chas. Pitman, C. M. Parkinson, Mr. Harris and lady, D. C. Fisher, J. L. Pillmore, Henry Wade, Stat New-York; Capt. Bogue, U. S. Hamer; A. C. Mowry and lady, S. H. Bell, E. Moore.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 32 | Sun sets.... 7 36 | Moon rises.. 9 12
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 9 17 | Gov. Island.. 10 00 | Hell Gate..11 36

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, July 2.

Cleared.

Ship Nightingale, Atkins, Port Royal; Arthur Leary, Ships Heaven Queen, Hutchinson, Liverpool; C. H. Marshall, St. Paul, Crowell, Shanghai; J. C. Jewett, Brig Amelia, Sawtell, Liverpool; Spofford, Simmons & Co.

Bark Rockland, Cobbin, Rosario, Simpson & Chapin; Antwerp, (Aus.)——, Cork, Brigham & Hallock.

Brigs Arctic, (Br.,) Nelson, Ponce, P. F. Wetmore & Co.; Vidal, (Norw.,) Larsen, Rio Janeiro, Funch, Edye & Co.; Ambassador, (Br.,) Mahl, Havana, F. B. Ward & Co.; Adelaide, (Br.,) Nicholls, Antigua, Tufts & Co.; H. F. Coolbaugh, (Br.,) Brown, Jamaica, Brett, Son & Co.; Mischief, (Br.,) Chapman, Hamilton, H. Schwartz & Co.

Schooners Bellona, Baldwin, Norwich; Henry May, Hersey, Boston; Wm. Bryant & Sloat; Fuller, Pendleton, Portland; Mic. W. S. Brown & Co.; Soundbrook, Perry, Portsmouth; W. S. Brown & Co.; T. H. Thompson, Baker, Augusta, Me.; W. D. Mangam; Forrest, (Br.,) Hilton, New Brunswick; Emma; Bartlett, (Br.,) Pelton, Nassau, N. P.; Mischief, Hopkins, Cuba; Mic. W. S. Brown & Co.; Wandalia, Cates, Boston; Simpson & Clapp; Indian Queen, Whitney, Halifax; Thos. James; Laura M. Meehan, Hayden, Nantucket; J. & J. Peasall; Wm. Cousins, (Br.,) Bell; St. Johns, P. R.; A. C. Kinsman & Co.; Queen Wake, Elizabethport; Benjamin B. Smith, Sears to Martha, McLean & Elmes.

Arrived.

U. S. transport Dragoon, Tate, Washington, D. C., on board, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. transport Gen. Burnside, Hoyt, Newbern, N. C., June 30, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Left U. S. steamer Dowling Buck, for New-York next day.

Steamer Sea Gull, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to B. Bonnell.

Steamer Tuscany, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lupez & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Sarah Janet, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lupez & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Maryland Stewart, Chester, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Kent, Williams, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & W. Belknap.

Steamer Marion, Crosby, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer New-York, Fultz, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Graves Bland.

Ship Ellen Sears, (new, 995 tons,) Bartlett, Boston 3 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Harriet Seymour, Corbett, Sagua June 24, with sugar to Brett, Son & Co. Left in co. with brig Caroline E. Kelly, for Boston.

Bark Atlantic, (Br., of Liverpool,) Campbell, Liverpool, 60 days, with coal; Arbiol, Tufts & Co. In lat. 42 40, lon. 68, passed a number of icebergs.

Bark Xantho, Chapman, Appleyard June 27, with hides and wool to J. F. Joy.

Bark Mary Annah, (of Portsmouth, N. H.,) Matthews, Trinidad de Cuba June 15, with sugar to Hunt, Olmes & Co.

Brig Margie McNeill, (of P. E. I.,) McDonald, Arcopelo, P. E. I. 25 ds., with sugar and molasses to Trask & Smith. June 28, off Hatteras, was boarded by a U. S. cruiser.

Brig Tyro, Pettigrew, Matanzas 16 ds., with hides and cotton to J. E. Wadsworth.

Brig Abby F. Tenney, (of St. John, N. B.,

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURGH

Demonstrations of Joe Johnston in the Rear.

An Attack on Gen. Osterhaus at the Big Black.

The Enemy Repulsed with Great Slaughter.

Progress of Our Approaches to the City.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEAD OF NAVIGATION, Wednesday, June 24, 1863.

Little yesterday skirmishing has been going on along the whole line of our rear front, or rather that portion of it from Snyder's Bluff to the Big Black Railroad crossing. There being every indication of a fight imminent, the rear front was put in order to resist an assault.

During the night before we lost a picket of 300 near Bear Creek, seven miles from Snyder's Bluff. On the same day the Fourth Iowa cavalry was attacked by a superior force of rebel cavalry on Bridgeport Ferry road. They were repulsed after a hard fight.

Yesterday, Osterhaus was attacked at Big Black. Fifteen hundred caissons. The rebels fought with great obstinacy and spirit, and were, after a long engagement, repulsed with great slaughter.

The gunboat Cincinnati has been removed by Gen. Steele, and put in position in a land battery. They greeted this morning.

A fleet of transports, coming down with ordnance and commissary stores, was fired into at Cypress Bend day before yesterday.

The Prince Bonna received twenty-two shots, and was disabled. The Kentucky towed her down. Jas. Thompson, Clerk of Quartermaster at Helena, was killed by a 6-pound shot on the Kentucky.

The rebels had six 6-pounder guns. The gunboats drove them off. The fleet came through safe.

NEWS RECEIVED IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, July 2.

The Vicksburgh correspondent of the *Democrat* says that the conduct of the troops during the operations on Sunday, the 25th, was very creditable. As soon as the mine exploded, the Forty-fifth Illinois, led by Col. Makrum, rushed into the chasm and planted the flag amid a terrific fire from the enemy. Lieut.-Col. Smith was shot through the head, and cannot possibly recover. Maj. Fox fell with a ball through the heart, being the third shot he had received. A number of line officers of this regiment are understood to be among the killed and wounded. The Twenty-fifth, Forty-fifth, Thirty-first, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-third and Fifty-sixth Illinois, and Seventeenth Ohio, participated in the assault. Gen. Lauman, in immediate command of the assaulting force, was slightly wounded. After the entrance behind the fort was effected, the fighting was principally done with the most grenades, which had a terrible effect on the crowded and demoralized rebels. Lieut.-Col. Hicks, commanding the Thirty-first Illinois, and Maj. Bradley, commanding the Twentieth Illinois, are among the wounded.

TELEGRAMS TO THE WESTERN PRESS.

Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

CHICKASAW BAYOU, June 22, *via* CAIRO, June 26, 1863.

I have just returned from a tour of inspection along SHERMAN'S and McPHERSON'S front. SHERMAN is still creeping up to the left. BLAIR'S division is sapping it at three points. Gen. GILES SMITH is on the left, Gen. KIMMEL in front, and Gen. LIGGETT on the right. In each of these approaches the same breast-works serve for the rebels and for us. Gen. BROCKHAM, of TUTTLE'S division, is also approaching very near.

An unusually sharp attack was made by the enemy on BLAIR'S approaches this morning, but without effect.

The rebels yesterday threw over into BLAIR'S trenches a copy of the Vicksburgh *Whig* of Saturday, printed on wall paper. It admitted that the cannonading on that morning did much damage among the women and children.

Gen. MCPHERSON'S works are being pushed steadily forward. Not an hour, not a minute is lost. This digging is not fortifying but approaching.

RANSOM'S men have gone forward a rod to-day, amid a concentrated fire from the rebel sharpshooters, while a ten-gun fort, just being completed, dug during the week, will probably open fire on the rebels to-morrow. This fort is a horizontal line, ahead of all other works. LOGAN'S approach has entered the large key-fort of the rebels, piercing nearly to the inner base of their fortifications, and two 30-pound Parrotts have been planted upon the rebel intrenchments, just under the guns of those forts, and are doing fearful execution. One last evening silenced a gun of the enemy's which had been annoying SHERMAN'S batteries.

Under cover of these two guns and our sharpshooters, LOGAN'S pioneer corps is cutting a traverse inside the big fort, thus gaining a position from which the reduction of the entire fort must necessarily be effected.

A rebel sergeant escaped into our lines on Saturday, who proved to be one of the two spies sent into Vicksburgh, over a year ago, by Admiral FOOTE. The other was hung, and this one enlisted, and has served the rebels faithfully up to this time, to avoid the same fate. He has of late had charge of a sapping and mining party, and seems well posted in regard to the position of the enemy's works. He says their redoubts and bastions are all undermined, with trains laid ready to be fired the moment we gain possession of them. The rebels also have sewers and pitfalls covering the ways by which they intend to reproach the city. He says they have provisions to last from ten to fifteen days longer, and plenty of ammunition with the exception of caps, and have lately been casting ordnance. According to his story, and our officers are disposed to believe it, it is a moral impossibility for Vicksburgh to hold out over a fortnight longer.

The Chicago batteries, A, E and H, under command of Maj. TAYLOR, are doing some effective work. Some of the very best firing along the line is done by them.

Lieut. HILL, of McAllister's battery, who was thought to be mortally wounded a few days ago, is recovering, which is considered a miracle.

Capt. HASKELL, of Taylor's old battery, has returned from cleaning out the enemy at Richmond and driving them beyond the Tensas, and goes to the front.

Gen. RANSOM is quite ill.

The following casualties have occurred in the last forty-eight hours: Wm. H. ESBY, Co. A, Forty-fourth Illinois, shot through the head, in LOGAN'S works; CHAS. R. BUNNEY, Thirty-first Illinois, killed on picket duty on Saturday night.

There is a general feeling this morning along the lines, among intelligent and influential officers, that though an immediate assault is not as probable as on Saturday, yet that Vicksburgh will be ours before the 4th of July. No one is willing to put it off a day beyond that time.

HEAD OF NAVIGATION, Thursday, June 25, *via* CAIRO, Monday, June 29, 1863.

The indications are that the great struggle is at hand. Skirmishing has occurred along our rear and front every day and night since my last.

The Fourth Iowa cavalry, day before yesterday, had a severe skirmish with rebel cavalry, near Bridgeport Ferry. They held their ground, although attacked by superior numbers.

Night before last a picket of some 300 was cut off and captured by the rebels near Bear Creek, seven miles from Snyder's Bluff.

In the recent attack on the transports at Cypress Bend, the *Prince Bonna* received twenty-two shots—one in the boiler disables her.

Last night the rebels made a sortie on the left, and were repulsed with heavy loss.

Dispatch to the Chicago Journal Gazette.

CHICKASAW BAYOU, June 24, *via* CAIRO, June 28.

On the extreme right Gen. SMITH has been constructing a battery of 4 and 10-inch Dahlgren and Parrott guns, obtained from steamer *Cincinnati* which was recently sunk. This battery is planted on a bluff next to the river, and commands in direct range of its guns Haynes' Bluff. It is expected to open this battery on Vicksburgh necessarily do the rebels some damage.

The fight on Big Black yesterday was commenced on our side by the forces under Osterhaus; but I have only time to say that the result is a glorious victory for the Federal arms. Our loss was light, but the rebels suffered terribly. We had every advantage of position and rebel them with shells and musketry. The result surprises no one here. It will only serve to demoralize the people North that GRANT'S position is disagreeable from the rear. The rebels will not escape the attack on our rear, as they did elsewhere.

There is considerable ill GRANT'S headquarters this morning, on account of a scarcity in provisions. It is probably reliable.

The Fourth Iowa cavalry, day before yesterday, at Bridgeport Ferry, was attacked by the enemy in force. They stood their ground and made their cartridges ridiculously among the rebels.

Correspondence to the Chicago Times.

Our working parties in front of Gen. HASKELL'S position on the extreme left met with a sharp resistance in endeavoring to establish a new approach-trench. After an hour's skirmishing, in which we had several wounded, the guns were finally planted.

A reconnoissance from Haynes' Bluff, under Gen. WOOD, assures, could find no communicating parties of the rebels thrown forward.

A detachment of cavalry, under Maj. GRANT WILSON, entered Mechanicsville, and drove off twice their number of rebel horsemen, capturing twelve prisoners and thirty horses. They brought in a herd of 400 horses and 200 mules, which had been gathered for JOHNSTON'S army. Several thousand bushels of corn were also destroyed.

The best information states that JOHNSTON is concentrating at Canton with 12,000 men. He is believed to be preparing for an advance on Memphis or Fort Hudson. Not a fear is entertained of his efforts in this direction.

An intelligent deserter from Vicksburgh says that the rebels are using powder from our unexploded shells. Gen. PEMBERTON paying $5 a pound for it. Mortar shells are being cast also from our fragments. The men are on one-third rations, and complaining. Two regiments are said to have laid down their arms in mutiny. On receiving assurance from Gen. PEMBERTON and JOHNSTON would attack next day, they retook their muskets.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, June 27.

On the 25th it was reported that JOHNSTON was at Chickasaw Bayou with his army, and only seven miles from our lines.

On the 24th Gen. GRANT issued an order, which was read to his troops, to the effect that Port Hudson was captured, with 20,000 prisoners.

When the 45th Illinois and 6th battle were raging with fury between JOHNSTON and OSTERHAUS at the Big Black and Champion Hills, it is reported that JOHNSTON had 50,000 men, and is being reinforced.

In the direction of Snyder's Bluff the rebels attempted to cut their way out on Monday, but were repulsed. On Tuesday morning the rebels turned desperately against 600 horses and mules now our lines. Most of them are nearly dead with starvation. On the ensuing days a large number of cats and dogs were thrown into the side pits.

On the arrival of the *Champion*, she was taken into custody of Federal officers, it is said for violation of maritime law.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

REBEL REPORTS FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, July 2.

The flag of truce steamer *New-York* has arrived.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of July 1, has the following:

JACKSON, Monday, June 29.

Advices from Vicksburgh just received report no change in regard to the state of affairs. On the night of the 21st, the enemy sprung a mine to blow up an angle of our works. The effort was a complete failure, and killed a number of their own men.

The Vicksburgh *Citizen* of the 16th, 18th and 23d has been received.

The *Citizen* says: "For 28 days an incessant shower of shells has rained upon the city. The lowest estimate places the number at 1,600. On Tuesday, while we were working at the edition of your paper, a 13-inch shell crashed through the office, scattering our cases and type. Yet no one was injured."

One of the enemy's gunboats is fast aground below the city. A number of transports, loaded with troops, have come down within the past few days. The enemy has been firing incendiary shells for three days, but no damage has been done.

Maj. HEARDEE, of Arkansas, commanding the water batteries, and Maj. MARTIN, of the Twenty-sixth Louisiana, were killed last Sunday. Col. H. LAMAR, of the Twenty-seventh Louisiana, was severely wounded.

The Vicksburgh *Citizen* confirms the news of the heavy bombarding of Saturday, and says our loss is comparatively nothing.

All now feel that Gen. JOHNSTON will arrive in time. The general tone of the editorial of the *Citizen* is cheerful. The paper is printed on wall paper.

Gen. PARSONS' battery at Cypress Creek, 20 miles below Napoleon, fired on five transports loaded with troops on Tuesday, crippling them badly. The troops landed and attempted to storm our batteries, but were driven back.

JACKSON, Monday, June 29.

Official dispatches from Gen. DICK TAYLOR, dated Alexandria, June 26, says he pursued and carried at the point of the bayonet, with unloaded guns, the enemy's position at Berwick's Bay. The loss is killed and wounded is not known.

The same dispatches say that the enemy's position at Thibodeaux was also carried, but by whom is not stated. It is thought to have been done by Gen. WALKER.

This gives us the command of the Mississippi above New-Orleans, and enables us to cut off BANKS' supplies.

Lieut. WILSON, with a volunteer party, captured Capt. MAWERA and an entire party of 50 men, after killing 4, who had burned a train of cars at Brookhaven, a few days since.

MISSISSIPPI SUMMIT, Monday, June 29.

The New-Orleans *Daily True Delta*, of the 24th, reports that a fight took place at Lafourche Crossing on the 23d. The National force engaged was six regiments. The Confederates say they captured a National battery and petard, but reported the loss of 53 killed, including Col. WALKER, of the Second Texas regiment, who was buried under a flag of truce. The Confederates retired while the enemy was waiting for reinforcements to pursue them.

A gentleman from Pascagoula reports the capture of the Nineteenth Connecticut regiment and two batteries from New-Orleans.

Our pickets are near Algiers, opposite New-Orleans.

From New-Orleans.

AFFAIRS AT PORT HUDSON—THE BATTLE AT LAFOURCHE.

Correspondence of the Boston Journal.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, June 24.

Since my last the army at Port Hudson has not been idle, and in my next I hope to record the fall of this persistent rebel stronghold. Last Wednesday the rebel commander, Gen. GARDNER, sent out a flag of truce, asking Gen. BANKS to come and bring off his dead, if he had men enough. Gen. BANKS sent, of course, and brought out one hundred and seventeen. These were nearly all we had killed or mortally wounded. The enemy had a private place under their works from which they issued and brought in our wounded, who had crawled up to and then rolled in the ditch to keep out of the shower of balls. This accounts for the large number of our dead in their possession. Before this reaches you I hope the third, successful, assault will have taken place. The men are all in fine spirits and very confident of success, as is everybody else.

The rebel force which was at Plaquemine was under the command of Col. MAJOR, instead of Gen. TAYLOR. After having stolen all they wanted at Plaquemine they passed down the river to Donaldsonville, which is at the outlet of Bayou Lafourche, hugging the river and keeping out of range of the guns from our fort, they passed down the bayou and endeavored to surprise our small force at Lafourche, crossing on the Opelousas Railroad.

We were, however, prepared for them, and they were repulsed. But after awaiting for a more thorough organization, our forces, consisting of part of the Twenty-sixth Connecticut and the One Hundred and Seventy-sixth New-York, concentrated, Sunday evening, and in a severe engagement the rebels were thoroughly whipped, losing 178 killed and wounded, while our loss was 8 killed and 15 wounded. Lieut.-Col. WALKER, of one of the Texas regiments, was killed. They retreated back up the bayou, and there is but little reason to doubt that we shall gobble the whole crowd. Gen. EMERY is thoroughly posted as regards the importance of this movement, and has sent the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts up to Donaldsonville to head them off in that direction, while he has sent another regiment to Brashear City to reinforce the garrison there, and the Seventh Vermont and Fifteenth Maine, just arrived from Pensacola, are gone out on the Opelousas road. The plan is perfect, and if we fail to take them all prisoners it will not be the fault of the General in command.

Both the Twenty-sixth Connecticut and the One Hundred and Seventy-sixth New-York did excellently last Sunday.

The city is on the qui vive for news, and well-known secesh were eagerly expressing their entirely visionary hopes that the Confeds would soon have possession of New-Orleans again; but we have not been idle since we have been here, and to-day New-Orleans is one of the best fortified places, for one so much surrounded by swamp, of any in the United States, and our sleeps-of-war lying in the stream are something a cause of fear no doubt. H. M. P.

Democratic Meeting at Concord.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, July 2.

Gen. FRANKLIN PIERCE will preside and speak at the Democratic Mass Convention which meets in this city July 4. The following speakers are announced: Daniel W. Voorhees, of Indiana; Amasa J. Parker, George F. Comstock, Peter Cagger, Sidney Webster, of New-York; Silas Bradbury, of Maine; C. M. Ingersoll, of Connecticut; Caleb Cushing, George E. Loring and E. S. Stafford, of Massachusetts. Other distinguished gentlemen have been invited and are expected to be present. There are to be fireworks and decorations. Appearances indicate a great crowd.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, July 1.

Jobbers are doing a large business in groceries. Large sales are being made of Western syrup and sugar, at extreme rates.

Liquors are in request. Jinny Butler, received on the Islander, is at $7 50@8.00. Malts, $3 @ 3 50 @.

FROM REBELDOM.

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Rebel Reports of Recent Operations.

Movements in South Carolina.

CONDITION OF THE CROPS IN THE SOUTH.

A Formidable Iron-Clad Reported at Galveston.

We have received Charleston and Richmond papers of late dates, which furnish us the following interesting intelligence:

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Dispatches to the Richmond Sentinel.

JACKSON, Miss., Tuesday, June 23.

A bearer of dispatches, who left Vicksburgh on Wednesday, reports that the enemy made a desperate assault on our centre that day. The engagement lasted four hours, and he escaped through their lines during the action. He knows they were repulsed with heavy loss. When he left there was no loss on our side. He says the assault was the most vigorous of any preceding one, and that the rout of the enemy was complete.

The last official dispatches received contain nothing further of Saturday's fight.

JACKSON, Wednesday, June 24.

Several private letters received from Vicksburgh dated the 17th, state that the utmost feeling of confidence exists in their ability to resist any assault, and that our entire loss, including Wednesday's fight, is 625. Among the killed are Col. GARRETT and Capt. GORDON, of the Twentieth Alabama. The shots from GRANT'S batteries never injured any one. Many of them go over the city and plunge into the river. Even the ladies come out of their houses at night in winners, the bombardment, which is represented as perfectly grand. A statement in the papers that the garrison is bountifully supplied with provisions, and full rations are now issued.

Heavy firing was heard in that direction at 10 o'clock last night, and still continues this morning.

PORT HUDSON.

OSYKA, Miss., Tuesday, June 23.

Heavy firing was heard this morning in the direction of CLINTON, La. It is supposed to have been a conflict between LOVELL and a portion of BANKS' army.

SECOND DISPATCH.

OSYKA, Tuesday, June 23.

A courier from Kellertown reports that LOVELL captured, near Clinton, La., on Saturday, a coming foraging party of 300 men and 200 mules, loaded with stores, 300 rebels, thirty Yankees and thirty-two negroes.

Four negro deserters and one Yankee prisoner arrived here this evening from Clinton.

A private letter from New-Orleans reports terrible mortality among the Federals there. All public and many private houses have been converted into hospitals.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

"A RESTORATION OF THE UNION FOREVER IMPOSSIBLE."

Under this caption the Fayetteville (*N. C.*) *Observer* says:

"When the faithlessness of the North was exposed, and its open attempt made to subjugate us by the call for troops, we then said, there was an end of all hope of peace without disaster, or of the maintainance of any constitutional right. The only remedy was to resist force by force. And in the progress of the gigantic and sanguinary war which has followed, it was soon manifest that the most atrocious and devilish malignity that ever stirred within the bosoms of any creatures out of the lower regions, controlled every movement of these late brethren of ours. Armed to the teeth, they have murdered, murdered and plundered, and outraged wherever they went; neither age nor sex escaped their fury; they coveted our lands and houses and openly proposed to their soldiers, as an incentive to fight, a division of those lands and houses among them; they have not waited for the termination of the war or any formal act to appropriate all moveable articles of private property; these they have packed up and shipped to their own homes at the North. Silver spoons, gold breastpins, watches, books, pictures, pianos, sofas, beds and bedding—everything, in short, that could be transported—has been sent off to adorn the persons, and the parlors, and the chambers of officers, from the commanding General down to the lowest subaltern who could manage to steal and carry them away; and what they could not thus carry off, they have wantonly destroyed. Should a Southern man ever so far forget the self-respect as to enter a dwelling at the North, he will almost surely be confronted and silently reproached by some of these articles rescued from his friends and neighbors at home."

THE NORTH CAROLINA PRESS.

From the Richmond Sentinel.

There are some very bad newspapers in North Carolina, calling themselves conservatives; and they employ all their art in imbuing their readers with wrong sentiments. They watch diligently for every possible pretext of complaint against the Confederacy and its authorities; draw gloomy pictures of its prospects; do all they can to make dutiful submission to the laws appear a mere servile position, and talk in the most absurd strains about the necessity of making immediate peace and stopping the war. All this is treason, tempered with cowardice. They go as far as they dare. They suggest more than they dare to say. No wonder that, with such papers to poison the minds of the soldiers, the patriotic Governor has had to issue a proclamation against desertion.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE STEAMER ALICE.

From the Charleston Courier, June 16.

We paid a visit to this fine steamship on Saturday, and was highly gratified to find that with the exception of the hole made by the prow of the gunboat, the vessel had sustained no damage. A few bales of cotton were damaged by salt water, which at one time rose nearly to the main deck on the after part of the steamship. The repairs were all completed, and we noticed some improvements in the Captain's office and staterooms accommodations, leaving more space for storage, &c. The work upon the steamer has been pushed forward with the most persevering labor, and we congratulate Capt. CARLIN on the success of those efforts. A card of thanks appears in to-day's *Courier* from Capt. CARLIN to the generous friends who have rendered their assistance in getting his handsome steamer out of her late difficulty.

OPERATIONS ON THE COAST.

From the Charleston Courier, June 16.

The firing of our batteries on Morris Island at the enemy on Folly Island, has been renewed at intervals during Saturday and Sunday. On Saturday the enemy were driven off of Little Folly Island. They appeared to have only one piece of artillery on Little Folly Island—a long-range gun—which they carried off with them.

We learn that they still occasionally indulge in plundering from the cargo of the *Ruby*. Some of our own men who attempted to visit the steamer Saturday night were greeted with a volley of musketry from a number of Yankees on board, supposed to be about 150. Our men, being unarmed, returned without injury to their camp.

Dispatch to the Richmond Sentinel.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, June 23.

We learn that there are eight regiments of the enemy on our coast, between Folly and Seabrook's Islands. There are no grounds for supposing that any Yankee troops besides FOSTER'S reinforcements have been removed from this department. It may be that some of FOSTER'S troops have been sent from North Carolina to reinforce BANKS.

THE CROPS.

The Carolina (S. C.) *Spartan* says:

"Our friends are now entering upon one of the richest wheat harvests that has ever blessed our country. Our district has a greater breadth of ground to harvest than has ever fallen to the lot of men to witness. No disaster has fallen upon the crops—no rust has met the eye of the keenest speculator. Some fields, however, have been choked with the noxious cockle, necessitating the profitable industry of our boys, we have the blessing we most need of our poor. The stalwart hand of those who have not felt the cradle for many years, and who have been seeking in the evening of life with calm serenity the events passing before them, and given up the cares of the harvest-fields to their sons, have revived with the emblems and songs to gladden the hearts of the merry harvest. From the reports as well as the glances, the omens of coming rise in rapturous melody."

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle and Sentinel*, of the 25th, has the following:

"We are now in the midst of the Wheat harvest, and soon will be garnered the most beautiful crop ever known at the South. We shall have enough and to spare. The corn too is growing space—to some extent. It is already in tassel—and every indication of an overflowing crib. The prospect has done the speculators, and a kind Providence has smiled upon our efforts.

"Let the farmers now hurry their surplus to the public or the market with all convenient dispatch. Let consumers be patient and pay smilingly, and the panic will soon be perceptible and cheering. Then will they crush out a monopoly, and bring discomfiture upon the speculators. Planters should be on their guard against all men who seek overtaxations to purchase their wheat, and offer extravagant prices for it. Let every one come on to the true standard of a dollar, and keep down the prices of their products, as will the Government rents.

A government wrecking force landed Ramsgate Point, on the north end of Morris Island, on Saturday last, and it has turned out extraordinarily successful. Every piece of heavy ordnance mounted on Morris Island, with the exception of one 10-inch columbiad, which cannot be got out